STEPHENS'
MALT
VINEGAR.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,919—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	18th July
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Weber	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5284	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5281	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5284	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5281	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5284	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,335	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months privilege leave.

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DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 385,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Meccozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rasserich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Hamun.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,900	22nd July 1903.

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S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any other (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MARMAGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY (with transhipment at DELAGOABAY to Company's Steamers for INHAMBANE, CHINDE, QUILLIMANE and MOZAMBIQUE.)

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOABAY, AND DURBAN (with transhipment at DURBAN to Company's Steamers for EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th August.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,750 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 18th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

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D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.

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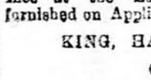

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. KAISER	2,830	Volkertson	22rd July.
S.S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	5th August.

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1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 25TH JULY, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 20th July, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary. W. I. T. C.

Poona, 13th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of COFFEE to His Majesty's Ships on the East Indies Station for 12 months from 1st January 1904, will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his office in the R. I. M. DOCKYARD, BOMBAY, up to 1 P. M., gun fire of TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1903, after which hour no Tender will be received. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Printed Tender Forms, which also contain notice to persons tendering and conditions of contract, can be obtained at this Office.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 9th July, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Including Indian Midland Section.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES AND TYRES, WASTE PAPER, CASKS, &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1903, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder and the Assistant Storekeeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 15th July, 1903.

PASCOA BARRETTO.

THE Relatives or Heirs of PASCOA BARRETTO, who was a Spinster, and alive in 1827, other than PASCOA BARRETTO, the daughter of JOSEPH BARRETTO and ROZALIA BARRETTO, are requested to communicate with Messrs. CARRUTHERS & Co., Solicitors, 10, Government Place, East Calcutta.

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Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

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SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
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Good shape. Good finish.
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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 60 is maintained.
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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

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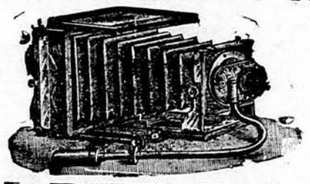

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Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.....Rs. 1
Second do. .....," 1-8
Third do. .....," 1-4
Fourth and succeeding insertions.....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.
All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.....," 0-6
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion.....As. 8 per line
Second do. .....," 4
Third do. .....," 2
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the sirdar's Gunj Workshop, Apollo Street, Fort, behind the old Secretariate Building, a quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of old copper, brass and lead, old carpets, tarpaulins, iron old bedsteads, beer pump, stoves, lanterns, railings, zinc sheets, wooden doors and windows, 2 boats, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the stores are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gordon House, Apollo Bunder (next to Messrs. A. Bibiejee, Jewellers), the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, best plateglass, crockery, glassware, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussel's carpets, lady's Quadrant bicycle &c., the property of Dr. BENSON.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The property of Lieutenant Holland, consisting of dining and writing tables, chest of drawers with looking glass, mosquito safe, easy and light chairs, screen, single cots with mattress, wearing apparel, sticking dining table, office table with nine drawers &c.

1 Wizard cyclist camera with extra rapid rectilinear lens complete with amateur outfit.

1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange London.

1 Milner's iron safe, 26 by 20 by 20 inches.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Khimjee and Co., ex s.s. Maria V. Luli.

10 cases vermouth.
25 cases vin blanc-e.
25 vin rouge.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Aden Hall.

O 161 S K D 1&2-66—5 cases cotton cord de rias.

6 Coco nen white metal Swiss made alarm pocket watches.

AT 2 P.M.

1 gent's "Pierce" bicycle with accessories.
1 French-polished office sharman.
1 strong-built glass-fronted brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. R. Ditchburn consisting of iron double cot, easy chair, sideboard with mirror tables, small iron safe by E. Withers, Wedgestone bag, binoculars, wearing apparel, steel trunk, books, photographic materials, &c.

The effects of the late Dr. William Morrison consisting of a double bank, central fire fowling piece, trunks, pocket Surgical case, stethoscope, thermometers, microscope, wearing apparel, fountain pens, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Suleman Haji Soomar, in pursuance of the Power of Sale given in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of October, 1892, and made between the said Suleman Haji Soomar of the one part, and Lalji Doongersey, Jadowji Doongersey, and Jadowji Jairam, all of Bombay, carrying on business together in partnership in Bombay, under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Doongersey, Gangjee and Co. of the other part, the following landed property, namely :—

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed under Street No. 128, 2B Ward No. 4415-6, situate on the Elphinstone estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 611 1-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—On the sea or ocean towards the north by lands in the occupation of Khimjee Jeewe, on or towards the South by lands in the occupation of Pestonjee Sorabjee, on or towards the east by Frere Road, and on or towards the west partly by lands in the occupation of Dorabjee Hormusjee and partly by land in the occupation of Soonderjee Sewjee which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2188, and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and whilst premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Haji Suleman Haji Soomar, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagees as receiver in Suit No. 118 of 1903, Merwanjee Coovejee and others vs Abdul Latif Haji Soomar and another.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors of the Mortgagees at their offices, 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

1 Winchester repeating rifle.
1 six chamber revolver in a leather case by Holland and Holland, London.

On account of the estate of the late Professor Pedraza—

A lot of valuable French books and dictionaries.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the Globe Dying Co.

1 lot of coloured yarn in dels.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 do. do. glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 do. do. victoria suitable for single horse.
1 powerful bay Arab, 14 hands, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 chestnut Arab pony, quiet to ride and drive.
1 lady's bicycle, the "Achilles," by the Ascot Cycle Co.'Ld., in very good order.
1 pair of English bicycle wheels by John Rigby and Sons." Wednesbury (without rubber-tyres) and a Collinges patent axle to fit the above.
8 sheep Cramms and 6 ewes, all are in excellent condition and are grain fed.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bombay Green, on the first floor of the old British India, opposite the Bank of Bombay, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Messrs. S. Mahabub Alli & Sons of Lahore, a lot of household furniture, consisting of teakwood French-polished telescopic dining table, dining room chairs, sidecard with mirror, dressing and washhand tables, large cabinets, large almyras, with mirror door, chest of drawers, handsome drawing room suit, first rate pictures and paintings, a large size bronze clock on dome handsome China and bronze and terracotta figures, etc. etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1903.

KEATING'S POWDER

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor: THOMAS KEATING, London.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAR,

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSUM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 15.

CONSOLS—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 92⅞ = unchanged
2½ per cent. Rentes ..... 98 = do
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £103 1/2 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 5/8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 24 3/4 = do
2 months hence ..... 24 3/8 = — 1/16
Spot in New York ..... 53 3/4 = unchanged

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25 11 1/2 = do
Berlin " ..... 20 38 1/2 = do
New York Demand ..... 4 8 6 5/8 = — 1/4

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ..... 2 3/8 pr ct = do
6 " " ..... 2 7/8 pr ct = do
¾ months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3/4 pr ct = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 3/8 pr ct = do

INTEREST—
Day to-day loans ..... 1 5/8 pr ct = — 3/8
7 day market loans ..... 1 7/8 pr ct = — 1/4

Para Rubber 4d.

Wheat White Karachi 23 1-2. July-Aug. Sellers.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat 34 3-4. July-August. Sellers.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 3/8 July-Aug. Sellers 10s.6.

Rapeseed.—Brown 33. July-Aug. Sellers canal. Tone quiet.

Linseed Bold 38 1-4. July-Aug. Buyers. Tone easier.

Arrivals.—Steamers Eden Hall and Spithead.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 25,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 19,90,000 do. Bombay.
" 3,80,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 50,00,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received 1 per cent.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 47,40,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 6 24 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for export 4,000. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·03	6·01	5·10 −2	5·25 −2
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·17 −2	5 12 −2	5·11 −1	5·10 −1
	Mar.-April.		
	5·10 −1		

In New York—

Receipts	1,000 bales.
Do. last year	1,800 "
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do. Continent	nil
Mid-Uplands	12·20
Futures, month of July	11·26 + 13
Do. do. December	9·54 + 7

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 5-8 — 1/8
Futures, month of Sept	10·39 + 14
Do. do. December	9·38 + 7
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on Wednesday, 15th July, 1903 :—

Cotton	576 bales.
Wheat	4,899 cwts.
Linseed	2,267 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,710 "
Gingellyseed	177 "
Poppyseed	1,432 "
Groundnuts	71 "
Castorseed	101 "
Rice	10,315 "
Myrabollams	49 "
Cottonseed	2,228 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 16.

EXCHANGE—TONE Steady.

Bank T.T. ..... Is. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ..... Is. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ..... Is. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do Is 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 169 1-2
Marks 3 do do 137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 126 1 2
Shanghai 30 do do 175
Japan 30 do do 152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent Tone steady.

Cash	...	98 5
1st Settlement	...	98 3

Money Market, Tone, quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 16th June		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	2nd July 4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	2nd " 4	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	7th " 6	do

SEEDS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone dull.				
Ready	...	6	6	0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.				
Brown Cawnpore	Ready ...	5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore	Ready ...	5	11	0
Yellow Guzerat	Ready ...	5	14	0
Poppyseed.—Tone dull.				
Ready	...	6	3	6
Castorseed.—Tone unchanged.				
Ready	...	20	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Soft red Ahmedabad	Rs.	29	4
Club No. 1	"	28	8
Herd Red	"	23	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet but steady.
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 Bales

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·03 unchanged	6·01 unchanged	5·10 unchanged
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·25 unchanged	5·17 unchanged	5·12 unchanged
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	
5·11 unchanged	5·10 unchanged	
Mar.-April.		
5·10 unchanged		

COTTON.—The local market is quiet with a small business doing for export in ready Cotton. New Crop is steadier and some sales are reported so exporters of DamaGam Poolgaum Dec.-Jan. at Rs. 198 good Broach for March is Rs. 220 1-2 and fully good Bengals January Rs. 1701

Scheffer and Drescher, Hamburg, write :—In our last Report we remarked upon the negociations which the Standard Oil Company had entered upon with a view to acquiring the Roumanian petroleum fields. Meanwhile it has leaked out that the company has considerably increased its holdings of shares in Russian petroleum companies and at a very cheap rate, for the value of petroleum undertakings in Russia as well as in Roumania in consequence of the irrational driving of the business and the fatal management which has hitherto regulated it is not great. But the attempt of the Standard Oil Co. to get the Roumanian petroleum districts into its hands seems to have failed, for the agents of the Company have left Roumania after a tenday's stay in the country. The correspondent of the "National Zeitung" states that the Roumanian Government will have nothing to do with Trusts. It knows all about the plans of the Standard Oil Company in Europe, and it is determined to prevent it obtaining a footing in Roumania or exploiting its resources. If the necessity for a Trust—which is but another name for a monopoly—in Roumania is apparent, the State will itself take the matter in hand, and with all the more energy, that the results of other monopolies worked by the State have proved that it understands how to work them profitably for the country. The Roumanian Government to whom the Petroleum fields really belong is the more disinclined to treat with the Standard Oil Company in the matter of a sale, as the need for money in which Roumania found itself three years ago, and to meet which the concession of the petroleum districts to the Standard Oil Company was under consideration no longer exists, and the Government is now happily not only able to satisfy its creditors but to cover the expenditure of the State, and besides to count upon yearly surpluses which will enable it to further the economic development of the resources of the country.

In spite of energetically carried out new borings the oil production in the United States does not increase, but in Russia the production goes on steadily rising. The journal "Russian Turkestan" states that in Fergana, where borings have been made for the last two years, rich Naphtha wells have been met with. The works are carried out under the management of a company established near the station Wannowskaja on the Samarcand-Andischan line of railway near Kokand. One deep boring in one hour brought up over 400 poods of Naptha of high quality. The borings will be continued in the hope of striking spring. In the Reservoirs already 10,000 poods are stored. The Company intend to construct at once a pipe conduit to the Wannowskaja station and to start a petroleum-refinery. This will be all the easier of attainment as a considerable coal-field has also been discovered there.

COTTON.

The American Cotton Market was still very disturbed in the third week of June : prices were going up and down by leaps and bounds. Even in the new cotton crop fluctuation was prevalent on account of the varying reports as to the growth of the plants, which are this year below their normal condition at this season owing to the weather being colder than usual. The reports varied constantly and the market followed the reports.

Business in the spinning and weaving mills went from bad to worse. Many were shut down, while in others the hours of labour were reduced. Manchester made two suggestions, one that work should be limited to four days a week, and the second that a fine of one-sixteenth of a penny per spindle, or a farthing per spindle, per week, should be imposed on all members of the federation who declined to agree to this proposition. The market remained depressed meanwhile. A whole number of firms are about to close, and many others are working half-time. In Germany the position, with those spinners who have not old cheap cotton by them, is a very unfavourable one, and from the other continental countries come reports of closing of spinning-mills or reduction of hours of labour. In America itself the greater number of spinning-mills are closed down, and even raw cotton has been delivered to the mills is returned on the market. Recently we notice that a cargo of cotton was returned to America from England, and from Bremen a week ago 6,000 bales were shipped back to New Orleans from which harbour they had originally been sent.

EGGS.

In 1902 Great Britain spent on imported eggs £6,293,934, being an increase of over eight hundred thousand pounds on her egg-bill of 1901. For this handsome outlay 2,271,661,760 eggs were bought from abroad, giving each person in the United Kingdom sixty foreign eggs in the year. This proportion cost each family on an average sixteen shillings and ten pence half-penny. There were, moreover, all the home and Irish eggs to be added to this calculation and the total would give 115 eggs per head for consumption. Russia, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, and France contributed each their quota. Austria, Hungary, and Italy also sent eggs but indirectly, Germany collecting their eggs for export to England as well as those of Southern Russia. Thus it can be seen that England imports little short of as many eggs as her own poultry produce just as in wheat and flour she grows not even the half of what the population consume.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following contributions have been received towards the above School :—

	Rs.
Gratitude in the memory of the 1st Parsee Baronet...	200
Bai Firabai Framjeji Petit	100
Bai Bachubai Merwanji Framjeji	100
Mr and Mrs Framji Rustomji Kama	100
Mr and Mrs Pirozshaw Bajibhoy	100
Mr N D Dadyseth	100
Nemo	100
Bai Amatal Framji Petit	100
"D"	100
Mr Bomanji Dinshaw Petit (2nd Donation)	60
"C"	51
Mr and Mrs Jeharjir J Gagdar	50
Bai Navazbai Dinshawji Petit	50
Mr and Mrs Framji Panday	25
Mr and Mrs J E Mody	10
A Sympathiser	35
Mr Hormasji Sapurji Cho hia	30
A friend through S R Mistry)	25
P S (Anonymous)	25
Pal Cooper Framji Panday	25
Bai Mehrun Framji Panday	25
Mr Dorab N Kanga	25
Mr Framji Dorabji Panday	25
In Memory of Bai Bachubai Sorabji Jamsetji by J M	25
J B Petit's adviser	25
Mr Gordhandas Jaithabhoy	25
Mrs Sorabji Cawasji Petit	25
Mrs J D Khandalawalla	25
Mr Bapuji N Chanabhoy	25
A Parsee	15
Mr Nowroji Jamsetji Mody	15
Mr Kharsedji D Daly	15
Messrs S R Mistry and Mr K Kapadia	10 8
Dr Dinshaw Bomanji Master	10
Dr Jehangir Jamsetji C Lilawala	10
A Parsee	10
Mr Sheoji Lodhabhoy	10
Bundelkheda from Aden	10
Aunt's favourite (anonymous)	5
A Parsee	5
Mr Bindraj Shewji Varney	5
Mr Vishrambhai Shewji Varney	5
Mr K K Tankar	5
Mr J D Mornaria	5
Mr Nadirshaw H Sukhia	5
A Zorastrian	5
Sums under five	13
Total	Rs 1,848·

HIGH COURT.—JULY 17.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY,
For Consent Decree.

1274—Ardeshir H D and Co—Edward William Flower vs E Meyers.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1237—Bhaisanker K I L Kumarapuram Beshawar Dorabsha Dyer vs Pestonji Jamsetji Padshasani Ardeshir H D and Co Part heard Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes,

7-03—Bhaisankeri K I Haji Muss Haji Hussain vs. The Municipal Commissioners for the city of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

8-03—Payne and Co. Hirji Ahmed Haji Abdulla Noorani The Municipal Commissioners for the city of Bombay Crawford and Co.

Appeals.

12-39—B Raghavaya Harjovandas Itcharam vs The Bank of Bombay.

1246—Manockbhai Y and H Tevraj Dewji vs Madhowdas Gomdias Pasta Little and Co.

1247—Ardesnir H D and Co Merwanjee Dunjeebhoy Merwanji Jeejeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Knight Nana and Co.

1248—Payne and Co—Jenabai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

607,02—Bhalshanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhsmishanker Devshanker and another—K B Mehta and Pestonjee R and K. Part heard.

123,03—Bhalshanker K and G—Bai Jaskorebai widow vs Sichund Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
For ex parte Decree.

857-00—Nanu and H—Shurlift Dowjee Canjee vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan—Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

750,03—Little and Co—Ramalji Ebramji and others vs S Rassoridin and others—D D Romer—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

9,02—Smetham B and F—John F Fernandes and others vs Bruno F Nunes—K B Mehta. Part heard.

Long Causes.

303-1150501—Crawford D and Co—Gridhur Shamjee and another vs Trikhoovandas Lalookhoy and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

52-03—Wadia and G—Jivaji Dinsha Ghandy vs Bomanji Ardaser Wadia—Payne and Co.

757,02—Thakardas and Co—The Advocate General vs Khan Saheb Dawid Solomon—Payne and Co.

759,02—Manockbhai J and N—Narotam Anandji vs Gopaldas Shamji and another—R P Mehta.

31,03—Smetham B N—Gangabaksher Girdharilal vs Tullachand Hookumchand and others—Mugnilal and J

56,03—Little and Co—The New Pachura Mafg Co Ld vs Bai Balabai widow and others—B Raghavaya.

103,03—Thakurdas and Co—Hassum Ubay Visram and others vs Chaturbhuj Goverdhan and others—Sorabjee D and J

108,03—Little and Co—Walter Sunwell and another vs Mohandas Dwarkadas and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

133,03—Craigie Lard O—Gordhandas Khattaw and another vs Shaw Wallace and Co—Little and Co.

133,03—M B Chotia—Valibai widow vs Soorabai widow—Payne and Co.

235,01—Payne and Co—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Haridas Purshotum and others—Little and Co.

CHICAGO is determined to keep its streets clean. In future it will be an offence to tear up a letter and throw it away in the road ; to throw down the peelings of any fruit ; to brush the sweepings from buildings into the gutter ; to throw a newspaper in the street ; to allow dirt from carts to fall on the road, or to place any house rubbish on the pavement.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, For Coughs,
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, Colds,
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, Bronchitis,
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, Asthma,
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, Influenza.

Safe and Reliable.—Relieves Instantly.
Trade Mark.—Lion, Net and Mouse.

Established 1824. Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers, but Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACDONALD—At Gaya, the wife of Norman R MacDonald, Contractor, of a son.

ROACH—July 5, at 51, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of Thomas James Roach, Station Master, E I Railway, Dhanbaid, Jherriah Coal Fields, of a son.

DEATH.

ALEXANDER—July 11, at Lucknow, after a few hours' illness, Frances Teresa, the beloved wife of Quartermaster Sergeant G S Alexander, 5th Dragoon Guards.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 3-57m., 4-6a. Low water, 9-25m., 10 41·.

MUSIC AT THE PAND.TAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Band stand this evening.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL will celebrate the feast of its Patron on Sunday next, the 19th instant, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. There will be Mass and General Communion at 6-30, to be followed by a general meeting of the members at which his Grace Archbishop Dalhoff will preside. Members and friends are cordially invited to attend.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—Advices from Hongkong state that the dividend of this Banking Corporation for the half year ending 30th June last will be £11-0 per share. The balance will be distributed as follows :—Added to Silver Reserve, 5 lakhs of dollars ; written off property account, 2 lakhs dollars, and carried forward to next account, 14 1-4 lakhs of dollars.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Canri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m, to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Nankin" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-morrow instead of to-day Parcel mail for Japan close at 10 a.m.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—Lidhuri Mulji, a Hindu woman, aged fifty, was drowned while bathing in the sea at Stone Bunder, on Wednesday. Mr. Vivian Gibbons, Preventive Officer at the Bunder, immediately plunged in and dived to her rescue, but failed to bring the unfortunate woman ashore. Subsequently when she was brought on shore means for artificial respiration were resorted to, but without success. Dr. D. S. Fraser who arrived on the scene shortly after, commanded the methods adopted by the police to resuscitate the woman, but pronounced life to be extinct. By order of Superintendent Sanderson the body of the deceased was disposed of.

A COCAINE CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged Heebar Nagji, a Hindu, with selling cocaine without a license. Mr. B. J. Dhandi, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that Mr. J. D. Kama, Abkari Inspector, on receiving certain information sent one Abba with a marked Rupee to Kama's house to get a certain dose of cocaine. Abba on coming to Mr. Cama, upon which the latter ran up the house and arrested the accused. The accused was searched, and the marked coin was recovered from his coat pocket. A tube and four packets of cocaine were also recovered from the accused. The accused admitted having cocaine in his possession but denied having sold it. He also admitted one previous conviction, in which he was fined Rs. 20 for a similar offence. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Yesterday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Draper charged Sorabjee Hormusjee, a Parsee lad, aged 10 years with the theft of an umbrella. The accused was also charged on Wednesday afternoon with Abdul Rehman Street while attempting to dispose of the umbrella. He made a statement from which it was ascertained that the umbrella belonged to some gentleman who had visited Messrs Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company's establishment the same afternoon. Gurgadas Jaiudas, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company, said that the umbrella was handed to him by a gentleman who went into the shop. Shortly after that a lady came out of the shop and gave him a bundle to put it in her carriage. He left the umbrella and went to the carriage, but on his return he missed it. The accused was brought to him with the umbrella by the police. The accused admitted the offence and said he had been driven to commit the theft on account of starvation. He had had nothing to eat for the last two days. He also admitted having been flogged a few days ago for theft. The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for six years.

FOUR MONTHS AFTER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Goolabsingo Sirdarsingh, a Purdesee, was charged with house-breaking and theft of property of the value of Rs. 355, belonging to Nanabhai Narsinga, a resident of Mandavi. It appears that about the middle of March last the complainant's house was broken into and the property stolen. The police on making inquiries ascertained that two men, named Manipatti and Goolabsingh, had committed the theft, and absconded from Bombay. Manipatti was subsequently arrested at Bellary, and property valued at Rs. 207 recovered from him. When brought down to Bombay, Manipatti stated that the rest of the property was with Goolabsingh, who had gone to Yeola. The Police authorities at Yeola were communicated with, and a reply was received from Yeola that he was not there. Manipatti was charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Goolobsing who was a hawker of fruit was known to policeman No. 1770 B, who arrested him at Bhindy Bazaar Road on the night of the 14th instant. No property has been recovered from him. The Magistrate remanded the case to enable the police to make further enquiries into the matter.

THE ART OF KNITTING.—"Guthan Kala," or the art of knitting, is a Guzerati work published by a Parsee lady, Bai Khurshedbai Pestonjee Doctor. The book, which is exclusively devoted to crochet-work, forms the second part in a series bearing the same name, the first of which was published in two volumes on "the art of knitting by two or more needles." The present book is profusely illustrated, and a careful selection has been made in the choice of the patterns best adapted for the requirements of the class of people for whom it is written. Good care seems to have been taken to render the work as useful as possible, and the lucid and elaborate explanations, from the beginning to the end, place the book within the reach of the uninitiated while proving a useful helpmate to the experienced. The authoress is known as the first Parsee lady to publish a work in Guzerati, but first attempt having been a translation into the vernacular of "Lord Chesterfield's Advice to his Son." Her literary efforts in the ladies' journal of "Stri Bodh" are known to its readers, and show her partiality for useful and instructive reading. Altogether her books on knitting are a valuable help to the ex for Gujerati-reading people, and considering the usefulness of knitting as a feminine occupation it is to be wished that systematic training were given and classes opened to teach the subject, which is hitherto neglected in most of the Government and Private girl schools.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

A LOCAL correspondent writing on Wednesday says :—The local Municipality has received a telegram from the Government Observatory that there would be rain all through Gujarat because of the cyclone in the Arabian Sea. There has been hardly any rain in the city proper, the three or four showers we had till now have only watered the roads. Fortunately, however, the district is more fortunate, and cultivators are busy all throughout the district.

The mortality has fallen very low and the city could be declared to be very healthy. If proper precautions are taken the city could be kept free of plague.

A meeting of the managing committee of the G.V.S. Lady was held last week when the kind offer of Haji Suleman of Cape Town of Rs. 2,500 was accepted with thanks. The resignation of Mr. T. J. Seth, the Assistant Secretary, was also accepted.

It is proposed that the present offices of the District Traffic Superintendent and Loco-Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Company be removed to Camp.

Though there has been no rain here, as there is sufficient rain in Khandesh, Kathiawar, and other parts of Gujarat cotton mart is dull. grain too is sold at old rates, and there has no increase in its value.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

Thursday.—The cyclonic storm in Kathiawar, which is still in existence and which has only filled up slightly in Central India, has nearly filled up. Rain has disappeared generally and only light to moderate rain has been received in the West Coast, the Central India Plateau, and the Satpuras ; light rain in Burma, the Deccan, South India and Gujarat, and light showers in North-East India. Moderate to heavy rain is reported from Kashmir and light to moderate showers from West Himalayas and the Sub-Himalayas and the northwest dry area. Mercara has received 4 inches, Gulmarg 3, Sialkot, Sonemarg, Belgaum, Ranchi and Balasore 2 ; Shardu, Montgomery, Bikanir, Veraval, Udaipur and Saugor 1 inch. The storm in Kathiawar has apparently moved slightly westwards during the past 24 hours and will probably give moderate to heavy rain in the Gujarat hill districts. The decrease of rainfall on the West Coast is probably only temporary and the rainfall is likely to increase in a day or two. During the next 24 hours rain will probably be light in the interior of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces and the Central India Plateau. It may increase slightly in North-East India, but the monsoon in the Bay is very feeble and no rain of importance is likely in North-East India and in Burma, except perhaps in Tenasserim. Showers are probable in Upper India and Kashmir.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, Captain W. Reising which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Hamburg and Antwerp, experienced moosoon and cyclonic weather. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia, Captain P. Craglietto, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Trieste had strong monsoon and very heavy sea.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla :—

"Storm signal.—Cyclonic storm practically unchanged. Centre near Rajkot. Strong south west. Winds Konkan coast. Westerly gales Kathiawar coast. Northerly winds Sind coast. Keep warning signal flying."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 16th JULY.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Hissar.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Moultan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

Benares.—Rain general over district. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Allahabad.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. All Crops doing well.

Jalgam.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has been completed. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain.

Wadhwan.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up.

Bhawnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. More rain wanted generally.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Sufficient rain fall in generally Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publications on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1903.

BIG GAME IN EAST AFRICA.

MR. E. NORTH BUXTON regards it as a melancholy fact that our boasted civilisation generally carries with it the destruction of wild life in the countries we occupy. In opening up a virgin territory it is the big game hunter who is most often the pioneer. He is followed in order by the missionary, the mining prospector, and the protectorate officer, all of whom take toll of what is left, till by the time there is a settled population and a stable government little remains of that which gives the charm of life to the wilderness. This is, perhaps, the view of an enthusiast, and therefore somewhat highly coloured. But in the main Mr. Buxton makes out a case, and shows why Great Britain should support the efforts now being made in many British colonies and protectorates to arrest what he correctly describes as the deplorable waste of animal life in those territories. Mr. Buxton is an advocate of the extermination of what in America is called the "game-hog." This predatory animal may be distinguished by his callousness and passion for destruction. He is generally very young, and is apt to boast of long shots which leave wounded animals behind them. Man the destroyer is less objectionable as he grows in years, but he is still very young, take him all round, for Mr. Buxton tells us that not long ago at a taxidermist's in Vienna he saw the bag of a sportsman, just returned from Somaliland, in which were no less than seventy heads of "Soemmering's Gazelle." The man had gone out to kill something and had done so, the bulk of the heads being females and immature. The species feeds in large herds in the open plains where they may be easily approached to within three or four hundred yards. So that to get the heads he saw in Vienna, the "game-hog" must have shot into the brown at that distance, "a very easy thing to do with a modern small bore rifle but hideously destructive and cruel." It is "sport" such as this that it is sought to restrict. In days gone by such wholesale slaughter was never resorted to and the wanton destruction of game, now so much condemned, is gradually depleting the plains of their denizens.

Mr. Buxton holds that the invention of smokeless powders and small-bore bullets is in great measure responsible. His experience is that their enormous speed and penetration and the absence of recoil make fine shooting easy even to a beginner while the lightness and cheapness of cartridges tempt the novice to carry a number and to fire them away at long ranges, and he urges on all sportsmen that it should be one of the unwritten laws of the game that small-bore bullets, that is .303 or less, should not be used on animals larger than a fallow buck. Such bullets mortally wound without stopping men, much less animals, three or four times their bulk. Even in the hands of first-rate shots, Mr. Buxton declares that the suffering is prolonged and the greedy sportsman gets an undue advantage. Cape Colony and other parts of South Africa have been almost entirely denuded of big game. Elephant slaughter has been almost incredibly great, and it has been found necessary to levy an imposition of ten pounds per head on elephants destroyed. One Englishman destroyed thirty elephants in Somaliland not long ago, and the herds are rapidly diminishing both is Abyssinia and the Soudan. The necessity for restrictions was felt years ago both in Mashonaland and the Transvaal, but nothing was done to conserve the valuable herds which have been decimated. Under the instigation of the British Foreign Office every British protectorate in Africa has now a series of ordinances for the protection of wild animals and birds. They are mainly framed on the same model, but with differences that the special conditions of each country may demand. Under these ordinances certain specified areas are declared to be game-reserves. Licences must be taken out for a considerable payment in the case of strangers, but a much lower one for local officers and settlers. In most of them certain species of the larger game are protected altogether. Of the remaining animals the licence specifies how many of each may be killed. Such regulations have been proposed for India; indeed some attempt has been made to enforce local regulations, not however with very great success.

The plan Mr. Buxton recommends is one which is approved by sportsmen of the calibre of Mr. F. C. Selous, Mr. Alfred Sharpe, Sir Harry Johnstone, and Sir Clements Hill. He would constitute an adequate sanctuary, which should be free from white settlers, or the need for meat and the predatory instinct would be too strong for any regulations. In dealing with natives he would restrict them to their traditional weapons which would not prove greatly destructive. The reserve should comprise representative fauna, as many as possible of the species inhabiting the adjoining countries. It should comprise abundant food and water and such aspects, elevations, and conditions of forest, grassy plain and green glade as will serve for the support of the animals using it, as well as for shelter from sun and cold wind; while it should be of such dimensions as will cover their migrations at all seasons of the year and prevent in-breeding. The efficient supervision and watching of the reserve is a matter of the utmost importance, and with that object in view Mr. Buxton suggests that the reserve shall run alongside the Uganda Railway. He is persuaded that the nearer a reserve is to civilisation and populous places the better, for unless they are molested wild animals have no objection to the neighbourhood of man. In the absence of proper watch and ward no reserve could be efficiently kept up, and for the maintenance of a competent force of forest guards or game police Mr. Buxton makes a spirited appeal. He regards the wealth of animal life in an African possessions as a thing of beauty which should be a joy for ever. In East Africa, at one time, it appears there was more shooting in the reserve than out of it. Sir Clement Hill has put a stop to this abuse, and the game is now well guarded against promiscuous destruction. The system may be applied to vaster areas and to greater effect than is so far the case, for the principal administrators are with Mr. Buxton in his project. So far as India is concerned very little progress has been made, though it is now a couple of years since we are informed important steps were to be taken. Unfortunately they hang fire.

MUNICIPAL MEANNESS.

THE depths of meanness to which "public spirited" men can descend was well illustrated at Wednesday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee. Some time ago, in a fire at the Arthur-road Hospital, the Municipal nurses, who are compelled to live in the mat-huts provided by the Corporation, sustained considerable loss. Naturally they applied for compensation, and the members of the Standing Committee who realised their responsibilities proposed to pay them. Two or three members, for some reason or other, objected, and in the hope of finding a loop-hole of retreat, suggested taking counsel's opinion. The desire for economy permitted them to spend money in legal expenses, though it forbade them paying a paltry sum to the nurses. Counsel's opinion promptly came, when those who had been responsible for it being sought, finding counsel advised the legality of such payment, declined to accept counsel's opinion. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, making use of an expression, whose precise significance he does not appear to realise, declared the opinion "far-fetched." Sir Bhalchandra Krishna echoed the observation, adding that an "inward feeling" that the opinion was "not convincing." We should advise Sir Bhalchandra to consult his medical adviser on the subject of that inward feeling. We cannot believe it arose from conscience, and would like to know that the complaint had been taken in time. Dr. Dadachanji would not pay the nurses for fear dead bigaris, who had been poisoned in the discharge of their duties should rise from their graves and demand a solatium. And the meeting decided that the nurses should go uncompensated. Mr. Macdonald declared the action of the Committee to be scandalous. He might appropriately have employed much stronger language. Advised that the proposed payment would have been illegal a body of public men, worthy the name, would have put their hands in their pockets and subscribed the paltry sum without the fact getting outside the Council Chamber. But we never look for such things in Bombay. Never was a more contemptible, despicable resolution placed upon the minutes of any Municipal body.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE gratifying decline in the mortality of the city of Bombay, which has been so marked recently, has fortunately been continued, and the figures for the past week are lower than have been recorded for a very long time. Notwithstanding the fact that plague is responsible for considerably more deaths than during the corresponding week of last year the death-rate is 7 points lower, and the general health of the city seems to be remarkably good. There were altogether 499 deaths and the death-rate was 33·43 per thousand per annum. Last week, when in view of the high death-rates recorded previously the mortality was also considered low, there were 532 deaths, and the rate was 35·64. The decrease over the seven days then was 33 in respect of the aggregate mortality and 2·2 in respect of the death-rate. Compared with the figures for last year the present state of the city's health is strikingly good. Last year there were 106 more deaths, and the rate as already stated was seven per thousand per annum higher. The death-rate is lower by nine than the average for the corresponding periods in the past five years. This improvement is due entirely to a decrease in general diseases rather than to a cessation of plague. Thus although the number of plague deaths declined by 20 as compared with the total for the preceding seven days, it was higher by 46 than was the case last year, and in excess of the five years' average by 15. Certainly in no district is the disease very active now, but the present situation cannot be regarded a encouraging. However, it is satisfactory to note that quite a number of districts appear to have rid themselves of the scourge. There were 41 deaths from fever, 10 more than in the preceding week, but in view of previously recorded mortalities from these diseases the state of affairs is very satisfactory. Measles has died out—that is to say it is no longer present in the city in epidemic form, and the mortality from small-pox has ceased to be alarming. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from phthisis last week, and the mortality from respiratory diseases was exactly the same as during the previous seven days. Plague, of course, accounts for the greater part of the decrease in this week's vital statistics. There were four deaths amongst the Europeans last week, and this gave a death-rate of 16·94 for the community.

CRICKET TOPICS.

A LONDON contemporary gives a list of the players who will in all probability comprise the English cricket team to leave for Australia next September under the auspices of the Marylebone Cricket Club. We have only to mention that the names of such players as Ranjitsinhji, MacLaren, H. K. Foster, R. E. Foster, Lilley, Rhodes, and Lockwood are not among the players from whom the team will be finally selected to show that the side when officially decided upon will be far from a representative one. We are unable to say whether invitations were extended by the M. C. C. to the players named, but, whatever the cause of their omission from the list is, there can be no two opinions that in their absence the team neither in batting nor bowling will be up to the strength of previous English teams which have visited Australia. According to the contemporary quoted the final selection will be made from the following players :—P. F. Darner (captain), C. B. Fry, E. M. Dowson, C. J. Burnup, G. L. Jessop, G. W. Beldam, H. Martyn or W. Findlay, Hirst, John Gunn, Blythe, Hayward, Braund, Llewellyn, Huish or Butt Should another fast bowler be taken the choice, our contemporary adds, would lie between Barnes and Hesketh-Pritchard. Turning to the progress made in the County Championship Contest five matches were set down for the 13th, 14th, and 15th, in three of which, a definite issue was arrived at Middlesex's victory over Surrey by 221 runs makes their position at the head of the table stronger than ever, their record up to date being four wins and two draws. Lancashire's defeat of Kent has enabled the Palatine County to recover the position it occupied in the table before the reverse sustained at the hands of Somerset last week. Essex by losing to Warwickshire tie once more with Sussex for second place. The Notts vs. Sussex and Yorkshire vs. Somerset matches were drawn, and consequently do not effect the positions of these counties. Notts' record up to date is two wins, two defeats, and nine draws.

SMOKE IN INDIAN CITIES.

MR. GROVER, the smoke expert, sails for home from Bombay tomorrow, having completed the four months for which he was brought out by the Government of India. The results of his investigations are before the Bengal Government which has now to decide whether any, and if so, what legislation is desirable to enforce the observance of such arrangements for the mitigation of the smoke nuisance as Mr. Grover has been able to recommend. Similar considerations will also occupy the attention of the United Provinces Government in regard to Cawnpore, which is in a somewhat analogous position to Calcutta, alike as regards the nature of the coal consumed and the climatic conditions. Mr. Grover's report has not yet been made public; but it is understood that while he has been able to show that much can be done to reduce smoke in Indian mills, it is only in some cases that such action can be applied so as not to involve increased cost. Another interesting point is that the smoke nuisance in Calcutta has not yet attained the dimensions it has reached in such cities as Leeds, where the amount of soot in the atmosphere is thirty times greater.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the outward Mails of the 10th instant left Suez at 1 a. m. yesterday.

SIR CHARLES and Lady Rivaz gave a very successful dance at Barnes Court, Simla, on Tuesday night, at which nearly 500 guests were present, including their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon and Lord Kitchener.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. J. H. BOND, C.B., Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Supply and Transport, Burma, has been placed on special duty in Simla in connection with the preparation of a scheme for the establishment of a universal canteen on the co-operative principle for the Army in India.

SOME rain has fallen in Simla, but not enough to have an appreciable effect in augmenting the depleted water-storage in the municipal reservoirs, which had come down to only four days' supply. The station has been reduced to paisfully short commons, and unless the monsoon speedily declares itself the situation threatens to become grave.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 14 was 499, giving a death-rate of 33·43 per annum per thousand as against 40·54 the corresponding period of last year, and 42·32 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 41 died from fevers; 68, plague; 14, small-pox; 4 measles; 1, cholera; 1 leprosy; 51, phthisis; 39, diseases of the nervous system; 104, affections of the respiratory organs; 25, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 30, still-born; 67, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 15; Brahmin, 25; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 239; Hindu low caste, 55; Musalman, 105; Parsees, 24; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 3; European, 4; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 273 as against 327 the corresponding period of last year, and 244 the average over the past five years.

THE only thing which troubles the Government in respect of the administration of the Yeravda Reformatory is the manner in which the name of the institution is spelt in the annual report. The Government resolution upon the report states :—"The members of the Visiting Board who were present at the meeting discussed the report and pointed out two matters which deserve notice. These are (1) that the name 'Yeravda' is spelt in two ways in the printed report 'Yeravda' and Yerrowda.' The Board expressed their opinion that the more modern spelling adopted by the Superintendent in his report should be adhered to and the cover and title page corrected accordingly; (2) in paragraph 5 of the report it is stated that an employer of labour in Poona City is willing to take boys from the school on license under Section 18 (1) of the Act, and Rule 60 of the Rules. It was found that no form of license has been prepared for the Yeravda Reformatory School, and the Board have referred the matter to a Sub-Committee who will prepare a draft form of license for the further consideration of the Board. The matter will then be reported to Government for final sanction. In other respects the Visiting Board were satisfied with the report."

IN the Report on the working of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for the Frontier Province, which appears with the Land Revenue Report, an interesting point is raised as to the desirability of extending the Punjab Alienation of Land Act to the new Province. Feeling on the subject seems to be divided on racial lines. In the Punjabi districts of Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, the preponderance of feeling is strongly in favour of the extension of the Act and opinion in Bannu appears to be tending in this direction. On the other hand in Peshawar and Kohat we have a purely Pathan population who have not in the least the feeling of the Punjabi peasant that land is something that belongs to the brotherhood, but on the contrary feel most strongly that land is a chattle which it is the indefeasible right of the owner to do what he pleases with. Further, the well-to-do Khans object to any proposal which would limit their credit, and the small proprietors fear, perhaps not without reason, that the restriction of the right to transfer to outsiders would place them at the mercy of the big men of their class. The Chief Commissioner is accordingly disposed to leave matters as they are in Peshawar and Kohat and to recommend the application of the Act to Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM is not the only eminent personage who has been coming into collision with the Bar. Sir Samuel Griffith, the Chief Justice of Queensland, recently created a sensation in the Brisbane Supreme Court by sharply pulling up an eminent cross-examiner with the remark: "One of the greatest scandals in connection with the administration of justice is the length of time that cases take. We are not trying the character of this witness. Let us get to facts."

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE GERMAN MENACE.

HISTORY OF THE QUESTION.

To anyone acquainted with the facts it must be a matter for profound regret that when, in the House of Lords last Friday, the Earl of Camperdown talked of Germany "terrorising" our Colonies and "threatening this country," Lord Lansdowne did not at once protest against a construction of the action of Germany, which he must know is not borne out by the despatches on the subject. When last I dealt with this question, I stated positively that at no stage of the negotiations had Germany "threatened" Canada. The impression not unnaturally created by Lord Lansdowne's equivocal speech of the 15th inst., that since the resumption of negotiations Germany has really uttered a threat, directed not only against Canada, but against the whole British Empire, is equally devoid of foundation. Lord Lansdowne has promised that within a few days the correspondence on the subject shall be laid before Parliament. I cannot of course know everything that the Blue-book will contain, but I think I can state with perfect accuracy what the foundation is for the extraordinary delusion into which Lord Lansdowne has led Lord Camperdown and with him a good many other credulous people.

Let me in the first place recapitulate the main facts of the previous negotiation.

When in 1897 the Commercial Treaty with Germany was denounced it became necessary to negotiate a new treaty or "modus vivendi." Otherwise the German General Tariff which applies automatically to all countries with whom Germany has no commercial treaty, would have come into force and "most favoured nation" treatment would have been forfeited by the British Empire. Accordingly Lord Salisbury opened negotiations with Berlin. So far as Great Britain and the Colonies other than Canada were concerned assurances were given to Germany that there would be no differential treatment of German goods. That is to say that German goods would be treated at British and Colonial ports precisely in the same way as British and colonial goods and all foreign goods. A law was consequently passed by the Bundesrath and Reichstag on May 11, 1898, granting "most-favoured-nation" treatment to the British Empire pending the negotiation of a treaty. This modus vivendi was to remain in force until July 30, 1899. Subsequently it was found that Canada did not intend to grant Germany the same treatment as was extended to her by Great Britain and the other British Colonies, but proposed to differentiate against her in favour of the mother country. In these circumstances Germany had no choice but to exclude Canada from the benefits of the modus vivendi and apply to her the General Tariff. This was done on June 11, 1898. It will be seen that Germany granted us "most-favoured nation" treatment; because we placed her on the same level inter alia with Canada in our markets, and that she refused it to Canada because Canada declined to place her on the same level with Great Britain in Canadian markets How anyone can describe this as unfair passes my comprehension. All Germany asked of Canada was that she should treat her in the same way as Great Britain was treating her. If Canada refused how could she expect Germany to concede to her the same terms as she was granting to Great Britain?

Canada at once responded to the action of Germany by withdrawing from her the benefits of the "most-favoured-nation" clause of the Franco-Canadian Treaty of 1893. She was perfectly justified in taking this course, and so far honours were easy. Germany applied to Canada her Autonomous Tariff, and Canada applied to Germany her General Tariff. Neither side had any reason to complain, and as a matter of fact Germany did not complain. Meanwhile the Anglo-German "modus vivendi" ran on. On July 12, 1899, it was renewed for another year on the same terms as before. On June 30, 1900, it was again renewed for twelve months, and on May 29, 1901, it was for a third time renewed, the date of expiry being fixed at December 31, 1 03, in view of the proposed changes in the German Tariff, and the German General Elections which were to be held in June 1903.

Towards the end of last April our Ambassador in Berlin, acting under instructions from Lord Lansdowne, inquired of the German Foreign Office whether he might take for granted that the Imperial Government would once more renew the "modus vivendi" during the coming autumn. Before I give the German reply, let me recall what had happened since the previous renewal In the autumn of 1901, negotiations had taken place between the Canadian Government and the German Consul-General at Montreal, Herr Franz Bopp, with a view to a definite treaty of commerce Germany might have stiffly replied to the Canadian overtures with a demand for the terms of the old Anglo-German Treaty, had she desired—as we are told she does—to frustrate all preferential arrangements between the British Colonies and their Metropolis. She did nothing of the kind She discussed the matter with the Canadian Government, and was perfectly willing to consider any fair arrangement, But what were the terms offered to her by Canada They were the terms of the Franco-Canadian Treaty, which relates to an interchange of goods for which no parallel is to be found in German-Canadian commerce, and even then Canada declined to extend to Germany the benefits of the most-favoured-nation clause of the French Treaty. It was clear from this that Canada had no intention of treating Germany with even elementary equity But this was not all. Last year at the Conference of Colonial Premiers held in London, promises were obtained from all the self-governing Colonies that they would follow the example of the preferential tariff policy of Canada. This meant so far as Germany was concerned that the worries which had marked her relations with Canada during the previous five years would probably be extended to Australia, New Zealand, Natal, and the Cape. Finally, in April of the present year, the Canadian Minister of Finance made a perfectly gratuitous tariff attack on Germany by imposing a surtax on German goods in order to compel her to grant "most-favoured-nation" treatment to Canada without compensation of any kind.

In these circumstances one can scarcely be surprised if some irritation had manifested itself among the German public, especially as the Imperial Government had taken no step to retaliate upon Canada. In common prudence the German Government could not ignore this state of public opinion and, accordingly, early in May Baron von Richthofen addressed a Note to Sir Frank Lascelles of which the following is a summary: He stated that the Imperial German Government were most anxious to renew the modus vivendi but it was to be borne in mind that the final decision did not rest with them, but with the Reichstag. In view of the continued differential treatment of Germany by Canada and also of the fact that other British colonies contemplated following the Canadian example, the Imperial Government were unable to pledge themselves as to the course the Reichstag might see fit to adopt. This reservation was all the more necessary concluded Baron von Richthofen, seeing that a new Reichstag was about to be elected, and it was impossible to predict what view it might take of the situation.

Now this is the sole foundation for the statement of Lord Lansdowne which Lord Camperdown has intepreted as meaning that Germany "intends either to terrorise our Colonies and prevent them drawing nearer to us or to threaten this country that if we permit our Colonies to draw nearer to us we must take the consequences" That Lord Lansdowne should have permitted so unfair and mischievous a distortion of the fact to pass uncorrected causes me—as I think it must cause every fairminded person—the most intense surprise.—*Diplomaticus* in the "Westminster."

IN exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from customs duty, memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

COMMERCIAL TREATY RATIFIED.

ABOLITION OF TAXES.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Persia concluded at Teheran on the 9th February was ratified on the 27th May.

It grants reciprocally most favoured nation treatment, abolishes the Persian five per cent. export duty except for a few articles, abolishes all existing taxes for the maintenance of caravan roads, abolishes the system of farming the Customs duties, replacing it by Government Customs offices with ample warehouses for storage in bond.

By a declaration attached to the Treaty, Persia undertakes to allow British merchandize any reduction conceded to merchandize imported from Russia.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

CONDITION UNCHANGED.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OBSEQUIES.

The Pope's condition is practically unchanged.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Last evening's bulletin states that the Pope weakness has increased. Otherwise there is no change.

All arrangements are completed for the ceremonies on his death, including the exposition of his remains at St. Peter's.

His Holiness was allowed to leave his bed for a little yesterday, and again alluded to his approaching end.

SOUTH AFRICAN ADMINISTRATION.

DENUNCIATION BY GENERAL BOTHA.

TRANSVAAL "UNHAPPY AND DISSATISFIED."

LONDON, JULY 15.

A long letter from General Botha to a friend, but apparently intended for publication, has been published in the "Times."

In it he denounces unreservedly practically the whole British administration of the Transvaal.

Mr. Chamberlain's visit he describes as a disaster failure and Lord Milner's despatches regarding the success of his repatriation work a fairy tale for home consumption.

The whole policy, he says, is inspired by fear and distrust, and consequently the Transvaal is most unhappy and dissatisfied.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

THE PORT ARTHUR CONFERENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Reuter (Chefoo) says it is admitted that the contingency of a war was discussed at the secret Conference held at Port Arthur, but it is denied that this was the object of the Conference.

A marked increase in Russia's warlike preparations has taken place since General Kuropatkin arrived at Port Arthur.

THE SOMALI WAR.

TRIBESMEN WAVERING.

"TIRED OF MULLAH'S EXACTIONS."

LONDON, JULY 15.

Advices from Somaliland state that several tribes are tired of the Mullah's exactions and would readily desert if we promise them protection.

This would involve the general occupation of the interior which Government is not likely to approve but the disaffection may hasten British action.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

QUESTION OF THE BUDGET.

In the House of Commons to-night, Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary to the War Office, replying to a question from Mr. Orr Ewing, said it had been decided to send young officers to India during the trooping season only.

Mr. John Herbert Roberts urged that in view of the limited opportunities this session to discuss Indian affair that the House should take the Indian Budget as early as possible.

Mr. Balfour, in reply, said he was unable in view of the position of business to fix any date.

THE TAXATION OF FOOD.

PROPOSED MEETING AT THE GUILDHALL.

REQUISITION TO LORD MAYOR.

LONDON, JULY 16.

A requisition signed by 650 citymen, including nineteen members of the House of Commons, has been sent to the Lord Mayor requesting the use of the Guildhall for a meeting to condemn the taxation on food.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL.

TRAIN DERAILED AND WRECKED.

FIVE PASSENGERS KILLED.

A passenger train was derailed and partially wrecked at Liverpool yesterday. Five passengers were killed and thirty injured.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COUNTY CRICKET.

KENT BEATEN BY LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Lancashire has beaten Kent by six wickets.

Middlesex has beaten Surrey by 221 runs.

Warwickshire has beaten Essex by an innings and 78 runs.

The matches between Notts and Sussex and Yorkshire and Somerset were drawn.

PROVISION OF NURSES FOR EUROPEANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

With regard to the provision of nurses for Europeans in India a scheme of a comprehensive nature under the auspices of Lady Curzon is being worked out at Simla. It is hoped that this scheme will have the Government support, and that an organisation may be created for the supply of nurses in each province.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. D. Smythe and J. Lynn are promoted Honorary Assistant Superintendents, Indian Telegraph Department.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

INCREASE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Plague continues to increase in the Bombay Presidency and Mysore, but has almost disappeared in Northern India. Last week the United Provinces and the Central Provinces reported no deaths. Bengal, including Calcutta, had only 22 deaths; Central India, six; Kashmir, two; and the Punjab 118. Bombay Presidency, including Bombay and Karachi cities, in the same period, reported 1,611 deaths; Mysore, 234; and Madras Presidency, 88.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

CHANGE OF SUMMER RESIDENCE PROJECTED.

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

There is a wide rumour that as the climate of Darjeeling is unfavourable to the health of Sir Andrew Fraser, the summer headquarters of the Bengal Government will be transferred next year to Hazaribagh. This has caused a stir in the official dovecotes, and a recommendation is boldly made by the "Englishman" that to prevent such a contingency Government had better appoint Mr. Bourdillon Lieutenant-Governor.

DEATH OF MR. F. P. DUNNE.

Intelligence was received yesterday, of the death of Mr. F. P. Dunne, of Calcutta, at Marseilles, from heart failure. Deceased was a keen sportsman and one of the best amateur horsemen in India. He was a brother of Mr. A. M. Dunne, the well-known barrister.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AND FORGERY.

In consequence of the telegraphic information received from the Superintendent of the Bangalore Police directing the arrest of Lieutenants Rickford and Plant, of the Essex Regiment, stationed there, on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 500 drawn from the local Bank by means of a forged cheque, Inspector Shevlin went in search of the accused and found them in Lall Bazaar trying to dispose of 2 valuable revolver for almost nothing. Rickford was arranging the sale while Plant was seated in a tikka gari within hearing distance. They were placed today before Mr. Abdur Rahim, the Northern Division Magistrate, who remanded them in Jail pending arrival of the escort and the identifying officer from Bangalore.

EWING AND CO., CALCUTTA.

Ewing and Company, one of the oldest mercantile firms in Calcutta, has stopped payment, the liabilities being variously estimated at from seven to twenty-five lakhs. The head partner of the firm is Sir Allan Arthur, lately of the Viceroy's Council.

LODGE ORION IN THE WEST.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

POONA, JULY 16.

The installation ceremony of Lodge Orion in the West came off last night at the Freemasons' Hall. The attendance was very large, nearly 100 Freemasons being present. The members of the District Grand Lodge from Bombay were rather late in arriving as there was a landslip on the Ghauts. Lord Northcote, as the District Grand Master, was also present. His Excellency came in with Captain Crawford, and was received by the members present. His Excellency, in the course of a congratulatory speech, pointed to the progress which has been made in Freemasonry in Poona, and complimented the lodge for the position it has attained. At the close of the Masonic ceremony a banquet was held. Ninety sat down. A military string band was in attendance. The Hon. Mr. Tate responded for the District Grand Master and his officers to the toast proposed by the newly installed Master, Mr. Curtis, whose health was subsequently proposed by the retiring and installing Master. After other toasts, the party listened to some music, and the gathering dispersed at midnight.

THE MYSORE RACES.

DECISION UPON THE OBJECTION.

BANGALORE, JULY 16.

The stewards of the Mysore Races have just received an official intimation from the Calcutta Turf Club, confirming their decision upon the objection against Colonel Sprott's Harefoot on the last day of the Mysore Races last month.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Second-Lieutenant J. F. Maxwell of the 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Corps from the 25th June, during the absence on leave of Captain L. I. B. Holke.

James Calvert Barton, Isac Westley Stokes, and Edward Bernard Cooke, have been appointed Second-Lieutenants in the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, to complete the establishment.

Lieut-Col. A. J. Whitacre Aller, Commandant Deolali Depot, has been granted privilege leave from 8th August to 6th October next.

THE KIRKEE COFFEE SHOP CASE.

APPEAL AGAINST THE MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 16.

Sadak Ally and Rassan Ally's, appeal against the conviction of the Cantonment Magistrate in the Kirkee Coffee Shop Case was argued before Mr. Lucas, the Sessions Judge, to-day by Mr. Ghaswalla, barrister-at-law, who urged from the evidence that the officers knew that Roshan Ally was conducting the business in place of Sadak Ally and would have been willing to pay him. There was no fraudulent or dishonest intention. The pleader in support of the conviction urged that the dates were changed on papers in order to deceive the creditor. The Judge considered that there was no deception about the bills, while the amounts were all correct. What loss had been caused to anybody by these particular prices of paper. Roshanally might have put his name at the top of the bills as well as on these on taking charge of the business. Had any loss been caused to officers of the Artillery before issuing the cheques? The Judge asked the pleader for the defence to confine himself to the charge of forgery. The pleader for the defence urged that there was an attachment on Sadak Ally about the time of the presentation of the cheque, and he asked the court for time to produce the same. The Judge adjourned the case to Saturday next.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

Mr. Lucas referred the case in which four accused stood charged with the forgery of a will to the High Court in which case three jurors brought in a verdict of not guilty, and two of guilty.

THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

A SMALL FIELD.

POONA, JULY 16.

A small field was out early this morning, as there was a cinderella dance the previous night. The meet was at Pashan Miss Anderson was the only lady being out with the hounds throughout. The run was rewarded with a brush at the first hill. Eight officers of the Fuffs were also present The Master took the hounds at the top of the Pashan bund, and went towards the village and the sugarcane field. Jack was not at home and nothing broke out. The M. F. H held the hounds on to the nullah which runs towards Bhamburda hills. The hounds becoming excited they broke into a regular chorus of music and the pace increased. A Jack was viewed and was a short one, but evidently he miscalculated the strength which nothing could check, and he was soon disposed of. Hounds were brought back near the Clock Tower, but the cub refused to break and was chopped in the covert. Notwithstanding heavy rain in the country proved very rideable and the run was most enjoyable.

H. H. NAWAB SULTAN JEHAN BEGUM OF BHOPAL

NAWAB SULTAN JEHAN BEGUM in June last completed her second year's rule, writes a correspondent. She has within this short time fully justified the expectations of those that augured her to be the fit successor of the illustrious Sikandar Begum. The unbounded charity of the late Shah Jehan Begum though it won for her a name far and wide yet was a heavy drain upon the treasury. There came the successive droughts and famines unprecedented in the annals of British India which wrought such havoc as to create doubts in the minds of some wishers as to whether the country will ever regain its normal condition. Bhopal had its portion in this general calamity. A third part of its inhabitants disappeared, a third part of its land was thrown out of cultivation, and a third part of its revenue diminished. The landlords and cultivators who survived this extraordinary trial were rendered so impoverished by the effects of famine that it was difficult for them to maintain themselves and their families and meet regularly the State demands. The majority fell into arrears with no hopes of extrication The State Treasury could not long bear the strain, and ere the late Begum died it became totally empty.

Such was the condition of affairs when Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum became the ruler of the State. At the end of the first month it became apparent that unless there were retrenchment the financial outlook of the State would not improve and there was a spacious margin for such retrenchment. In the task before her Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum was aided by the wise councils of her husband Nawab Ehtesham-ul-Mulk She had only just begun the reforms when death snatched from her councillor and the consort. Though a woman her in this difficult situation her Pathan blood showed its mettle Unabated she pursued the object which she had set before her.

In her reforms her first attempt was to bring down the expenses to the level of the income. This being done she turned her attention towards the cultivators whose condition was pitiful. Man and the elements combined to ruin them. The successive famines brought their income almost to nil They were made responsible for the arrears of the lands that fell out of cultivation. Arrears accumulated and there was no prospect of their repayment. H. H. the Begum soon after her return from Delhi, though the touring season was over, commenced her tour to inspect personally the condition of the ryots and hear their complaints. Two things hung heavy on them. The first was that though on an average a third portion of the fields were thrown out of cultivation yet the State demand remained the same. The second was that no regular accounts were kept of arrears. For this reason she appointed a responsible officer to check the arrears account, and to disburden the people of further undue collection she has instituted a five years' summary settlement leasing out the land on their present "Jama." To discharge this duty she engaged the services of Khan Bahadur Muntuz Ali, a Deputy Collector of the United Provinces. This gentleman was previously engaged in similar duties in the Balrampore Estate.

The Begum is a painstaking ruler whose energy has roused vigour among the State officials, and now the works are going on in a systematic way. It is rumoured that the Begum will hereafter introduce many reforms in the Police Department of the State.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JULY 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Shanghai, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St. Vincent Grenada interrupted.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.
Communication with Tonkin by land line restored but by cable still interrupted.
Cable Bitoebondo Bandjermasin interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted for repairs.

In order to compensate the nurses who have suffered losses by the recent fire in their quarters in the Arthur Road Hospital a subscription has been started. The list was circulated among some members of the Corporation at their meeting yesterday and over Rs. 600 was subscribed.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

THE IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

An Ordinance gazetted at Pretoria, removes the restrictions on the importation of explosives to the Transvaal, and annuls the late Government's contract with the dynamite concessionaires.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

RUSSIA SECURES CONCESSIONS.

With the approval of the Chinese Viceroys, Chang-Chih-Tung and Yuan-Shikai, Russia, through an agent named Pollax, has obtained concessions in connection with the Hankow-Ching-ta and Hankow-Fuchan Railway projects. An Imperial Edict confirming the concessions is awaited.

AN ALPINE AVALANCHE.

SEVEN PERSONS MISSING.

Sixteen school pupils and two school masters of Airolo, an Italian-Swiss village, were surprised by an avalanche. Seven members of the party are missing.

A SHOOTING FATALITY.

A SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CASE.

Two young men, named J. Penny and C. Harvey, were out rabbit-shooting last Friday afternoon, at Willunga, says an Adelaide correspondent, telegraphing on 28th June. They separated to be at a safe distance apart. Penny saw a rabbit, and supposing his companion to be in a different direction, he fired. The shot struck Harvey in the left leg above the knee. Medical aid was summoned, but the injured man succumbed through loss of blood.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT IN EGYPT.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Tala Correspondent of the "Egyptian Gazette," sends the following further details concerning the railway accident there, on the 27th ultimo:—

The 11-20 a.m., train (No. 11) from Tantah was approaching Tala station and the points should have been open to allow it to run on to line No. 1, alongside the platform. Instead of this, however, the pointsman only turned the points after the engine had already passed on to No. 2 line. The result was that the cattle truck left the rails entirely and was dragged along broadside on, the remainder of the train passing on to line No. 1, until the engine after travelling about 40 yards, collided with a goods train standing in the station and brought the train up with a sudden jerk.

The cattle truck (which was fortunately empty) saved to a great extent the terrible shock which otherwise must have taken place; and save a good shaking, none of the passengers were any the worse. Unfortunately, however, some natives were lying under the trucks of the goods train, which backed on being struck by the express and entirely severed both legs of one of them, who lay prone across the rails. The man is still alive, but his case is quite hopeless. No medical assistance was procurable at the time.

An engine and relief gang were despatched from Tantah on receipt of the news. The Tantah stationmaster and the District Railway Doctor also arrived on the scene.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS CONVENTION.

COLOMBO, JULY 16.

The following telegrams appear in the Australian papers just to hand:—

Sir Gordon Sprigg's motion, approving the Customs Convention in the Cape Town Assembly, has been agreed to.

THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF QUESTION.

GERMANY AND CANADA.

In the Lords, on June 29th, the Earl of Portsmouth revived the debate on Mr. Chamberlain's Preferential Tariff ideas by enquiring what proposal would be suggested by Government with a view to inducing Germany to accord reasonable tariff treatment to Canada.

Lord Lansdowne replied that the main object was to endeavour to bring about a closer union between the United Kingdom and the Colonies and ourselves for protection from the unfair and inequitable competition of foreign nations.

Lord Rosebery and Lord Goschen also spoke.

Lord Selborne said the enquiry must be a grand inquest on the nation.

Lord Jersey asked if Government would not give an assurance of their policy before October.

The Duke of Devonshire replied in the negative, adding that Government had not committed any tariff resolutions.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE COLONIES.

The "Standard" commenting on the speeches delivered at the Constitutional Club by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, asks will the Colonies so far waive their policy of protecting local industries as to open a remunerative market to British goods. Probably it adds, it will be harder to convert some of the Colonies than to obtain the assent of the home constituencies to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme.

RAILWAY CONCESSION IN CHINA.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Lord Cranborne said that negotiations were still proceeding between the Peking Syndicate and the Chinese Court for the grant of a concession for the construction of a railway from Peking southward to the Yangtsekiang.

KING ALEXANDRA'S BELONGINGS.

TO BE FORWARDED TO QUEEN NATHALIE.

Servia has notified Queen Nathalie that the belongings of the late King in the place will be forwarded to her.

Peter, the New King, walks the streets of Belgrade without an escort. President Loubet and most of the European Sovereigns, including King Edward, sent their congratulations to him.

AUSTRALIA AND ANTI-SEMITISM.

The Lord Mayor of London, speaking at Hackney, referred to the sympathy felt by Australians for the persecuted Jews in Russia.

SHORT TIME IN LANCASHIRE.

The Cotton mills in Lancashire have reduced their working hours to a minimum owing to the dearness of the raw material.

THE SPANISH RAILWAY DISASTER.

A train from Bilbao to Barcelona was derailed on Montalvo Bridge and precipitated into the Najevella river, 110 being killed and 100 injured. Most of the passengers were drowned like rats in a cage.

A NEW MADAGASCAR CABLE.

ADOPTED BY FRENCH CHAMBER.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the proposals of the Government for laying a cable between Madagascar and Reunion, and to connect Madagascar with Mauritius.

THE TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

MESSRS. WERNHER BEIT'S.

CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Wernher, on behalf of Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Company, has offered to contribute £100,000 towards the establishment in London of a projected college, applied to science on lines similar to the institution at Charlottenberg, in Prussia.

THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE.

NECESSITY OF IMPROVED ESCAPES.

It would be folly to attempt to draw any comparision between the Bombay Fire Brigade system and the methods employed in fighting the flames by the larger cities of Europe and America. One cannot make bricks without straw; and the most up-to-date and efficient organising officer could not be expected to bring about with the materials at his command in India such automatic perfection as is associated with the Fire Brigades of cities like London and New York. Nevertheless, there are few in Bombay who would urge that all has been done that might be done to bring the Fire Brigade system of this city to the measure of perfection that is possible. Strangely enough Bombay has enjoyed a certain immunity from fire that other large cities cannot boast of. Her average of fires, taking the year round, is only about a hundred, or less than one in three days. This of course includes all fires, large and small, and considering the nature of the native town and the methods of illumination employed by the people there, the figure is remarkably small. But because Bombay has hitherto been fortunate is no excuse for a relaxation of effort, and it goes without saying that if she is in any way deficient in her Fire Brigade system that deficiency should be remedied. On general grounds we think that Bombay is to be congratulated on the present organisation of her Fire Brigade. If some of her appliances are not of the most modern character she is at least fully equipped with those that she does possess. If her men are not capable of the same individual action as the firemen of England they are at least thoroughly amenable to discipline and not at all lacking in nerve or pluck. Whereas a London fireman would always know what to do and when to do it, the Indian who dons the fireman's helmet is apt to lose his head in a moment of excitement, and to envelope himself and his appliances in a tangle from which he can only be extricated by the prompt action of his European superiors. That is a point in which the Bombay Fire Brigade will always be deficient, and those who are responsible for its organisation and operations cannot be blamed for it.

The first thing which we expect of a Fire Brigade is to save life. It has been laid down often enough that human life is worth more than property, and that is a proposition which has been freely advocated in Bombay. In London the fire escape always precedes the engine; by the time the engine has arrived the escape, if necessary, has been instrumental in removing from danger all who may have been threatened by the flames. In Bombay the system works very differently, but of that more later. It is only since 1896—since Captain Wells took the reins in London—that so much attention has been given to the question of escapes. Previous to that date the escapes were pulled by hand just as they are in Bombay at the present time. In the whole of the great metropolis only seven horsed-escapes were in use. Now the state of affairs is very different. There are 54 horsed-escapes in use, and the hand-escapes are being steadily abolished, and are giving place to the appliance which can always be got to the scene of a fire before the engine arrives. Whereas it is calculated that between 1851 and 1896 only 44 lives were saved by hand-escapes, between 1896 and 1902 no less than 127 rescues were made with the new vehicles. As we have said Bombay does not possess a single horsed-escape, but it must be admitted that in Bombay conditions are very different from those of London. We are informed, and it certainly seems to be the case, that during the last fourteen years not a single life has been lost that might have been saved had the Brigade been able to fall back upon the use of horsed-escapes. But, after all, this does not prove very much. The escapes now in use are by no means models of perfection even so far as hand-escapes go, and the sight which may often be witnessed in Bombay of a body of men labouriously pushing an escape along the road some ten minutes or so after the engine, and with eyes pointed forward not so much in search of the fire as to catch the first glimpse of the returning engine, is somewhat ludicrous. One may be excused if one occasionally wonders of what possible use these escapes could be in the event of a serious fire at any distance from a fire station Fortunately the majority of fires in Bombay occur in low dwelling houses. If that were not so the lack of properly horsed-escapes would have been felt long ago. But even as matters stand it seems perfectly obvious that if an escape is to be of any practical value at all it must be efficient in every respect. Once upon the scene of the fire we doubt not that the hand-escape could give a good account of itself, but under the present circumstances it can only be brought into use after the fire has been given a full opportunity to perform its deadly work. But it is gratifying to notice that the Fire Brigade of Bombay has noted this deficiency, and is prepared to make an effort to remedy it. In the course of the next six months a properly horsed-escape probably attached to a chemical engine and built by Messrs. Merryweather of London will be procured for use in this city. If the experiment proves successful more vehicles of the same nature will be added to the Fire Brigade equipment, and thus we may expect that a feature of the Fire Brigade system which not a few people consider to be a reproach will be removed.

The record of the Fire Brigade in turning out is on the whole as good as could possibly be expected. Within two and a half minutes of the receipt of the call it is the boast of the Chief Superintendent that his first engine can be despatched to the fire. This is not at all an insignificant achievement considering the material employed. It goes without saying that there are minor points in which the Brigade of Bombay will always be at a loss. Thus the highly trained horses which the firemen of Great Britain boast will leave their stalls when the alarm is rung, trot to their respective engines, and place themselves in position, for the snapping of the collar will never be a feature of an Indian Fire Brigade. Here Australian waiers are used, and they lack both the intelligence and the mettle of the English fire horses. Possibly it is as well. One hardly cares to speculate on the consequences of the use of those dashing animals—into whom the spirit of the fire seems to have entered—in the crowded streets of an Indian bazaar. One mad rush from the fire station to the fire might mean the loss of as many lives in Bombay as would result from the gutting of half the city.

The advent of the new engine and the new escape will be looked for with a considerable amount of interest. The engine is not intended for use in the case of large conflagrations, but it is expected that it will be admirably suited for extinguishing the small shop fires which are common in this city. The escape will be seventy feet in length—twenty feet longer than the majority of the appliances now in use in London, and it will be fully capable of dealing with any building in Bombay. To purchase a thoroughly efficient outfit of horsed-escapes would be expensive—probably more expensive than the authorities would think warrantable. But there seems no reason why the vehicles should not be constructed in Bombay. Such a plan would be much less costly, and it should be a fairly easy matter to turn them out in the Municipal workshops.

AJAX.

TROOPS FOR ADEN.

The steamer Gulf of Trinidad, Captain Thos. Hughes, which sailed yesterday for Jeddah via Aden conveyed the following troops for the latter port:—Captain Jacob, S. and T. Corps; 10 followers, and 1 horse, Lieutenant Baillie, R. A. M. C.; Vety-Lieutenant Glasse, A.V. Dept; 11 men, rank and file and 4 followers, depot 33rd Bombay Rifles, 3 men 1st Bombay Grenadiers; 1 man, Bombay Sappers and Miners; and 2 men, 27th Punjab Infantry.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE MONASTIC ORDERS ACT.

MORE CONVENT HORRORS.

THE NEUILLY FAIR.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

WEDNESDAY'S sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was one of the most important that can be remembered during the last three years of anti-clerical legislation. The country has shown unmistakably at general elections, by-elections, etc., its resolve to break the power of the Monastic Orders. No act of legislation in the last thirty years has been carried by such a large majority as the Monastic Orders Act. The question that came before the Chamber was: "Is this Act to be a truth or a lie?" The Clericals claim that a Jesuit, a Christian brother, or a monk of any sort need but divest himself of his vestments, put on a jacket and a round hat, receive so-called letters of secularisation from his Bishop, and be able to teach in his old school. The Republicans have long felt certain that these secularisations were sheer comedy. M. Valle, the Minister of Justice, established this beyond all doubt. The police have seized upon arrested monks copies of secret instructions from their superiors commenting upon the effects of letters of secularisation. Clericals would have us believe these letters turn a monk into a layman, and have a similar force in the case of a nun. What do the secret instructions say? These letters are valid for one year only. A "secularised" monk is bound by his vows of chastity, he owes obedience to his superior just as before. These revelations were received with laughter and cheers by the Republicans, and from that moment the fate of the schools re-opened by the secularised monks and nuns was sealed.

The trial of Mother Sainte Rose and the two lay sisters who acted under her in the convent of the Refuge of our Lady of Compassion at Tours is now over, but judgment is reserved for a week. The trial of the Sisters of the Refuge of Tours has brought to light fresh acts of convent cruelty. The nuns of Tours belong to the notorious Order of the Good Shepherd, whose Nancy establishment was closed by Government some months ago. The nuns of Tours seem to be no less fiendish tormentors of childhood than their Nancy sisters. The statements of the acts of accusation were all confirmed by old pupils called as witnesses. The Sisters of Tours, just like those of Nancy, after keeping their pupils at work for 16 hours a day, year after year, dismissed them when past work without a shilling. The consequence was that many girls to escape starvation became prostitutes. It is the old story of the Nancy horrors again. The Inspector of Factories, M. Ploquin, deposed that having inspected the Tours Refuge for ten years he was never able to find anything amiss. Not that he had not serious misgivings. Only, on each of his visits his steps were dogged by a nun as that girls were afraid to answer his questions. Moreover, whenever he called he was kept waiting a quarter of an hour. A witness, an old pupil, deposed that, while the inspector was waiting, the good nuns were hanging up a copy of the Factories Act in the work-shop. This copy was taken down as soon as the inspector had read it, and girls were forbidden to read it. M. Richard, the Public Prosecutor, compared the regime of the Tours Refuge to that of the military disciplinary companies in Algeria and to that of the gaol where, however, punishments were legal and less severe. Gaol rules protected the prisoner against arbitrary penalties. In the Refuge the girls had no such protection. Mediæval penalties and others borrowed from the Code of the Inquisition had been revived there. As to the work, it was the existing system pushed to its extreme limits.

The first few days of the Neuilly Fair took place in such abominable weather that it was very poorly attended, but since somewhat better conditions have prevailed it has been visited by large crowds, perhaps even larger than usual, although the fair seems to be particularly dull on account of the lack of novelties. No changes have been made in the actors, acrobats, hypnotisers, sword-swallowers, clowns, lion tamers, wrestlers, and others, who line the long avenue, and the only novelty is that the prices have been raised at almost every booth. The performance that seems to be the most successful is the Cercle de la Mort, which was the feature of the Fête des Invalides. At Neuilly there are half-a-dozen of these Cercles and all of them claim to be absolutely original and authentic. In each case is to be seen the furious bicycle riding by gentlemen, wearing an American flag, who race round a suspended track in a manner guaranteed to cause the spectators dix minutes de terreur. Of course this year there is any amount of "Looping the Loop," by men women, children, and animals, and anybody can, by paying five francs, "loop the loop" in an automobile, the proprietors holding themselves responsible for one's life! The different "see-shows" now consist of the arrival of King Edward VII. in Paris, Mme. Humbert in prison, M. Santos-Dumont's aerial flight in his No IX., and the Belgrade drama. As for the booths, where one is constantly asked to "walk up," and informed that the show will commence in "one minute," they seem to be doing but little business, as the majority of people only stand outside and watch the skirt dancing, juggling, and other supposed inducements to go inside, which generally prove unsuccessful, as it has become a well-known fact that when once you have paid your money, there is practically nothing to see. The magnificently dressed ladies in their equally magnificent carriages, who, almost every evening, drive down the Avenue de Neuilly, seem very much out of place. It has long been a custom for them to patronize the fair and, from time to time, get out of their carriage to look at a prodigy, mount the "pig," which are still as popular as ever, or try to knock down a cocoanut, a feat which is rarely accomplished. While doing this they imagine that they are being thoroughly Bohemian, and making themselves popular by mixing in the crowd. The illuminations are on a more resplendent scale than ever, and the Avenue resembles the Rue de la Paix during the visit of King Edward VII., it being entirely lighted by electricity.

Charles Garnier, the architect of the Paris Grand Opera House, in whose memory a statue was unveiled by M. Chaumie, was the son of a blacksmith. He was born in Paris in 1825, and at an early age showed an aptitude for drawing. After studying at a decorative school, he became the apprentice of a fairly well-known architect, but stayed only a short time, as his chief duties consisted of putting wine into bottles and rolling cigarettes. He then took a few lessons from Level, and at the age of seventeen entered the Beaux Arts School. He was twice a candidate for the Grand Prix de Rome and was accepted on the second application. It was during his stay at the Villa Medici that he became acquainted with E. About, and that he did so much work for the De Luynes family. In 1825 Garnier was named architect for two arrondissements of the city of Paris, and in that same year was one of the 160 men who applied for the order to construct the Grand Opera House, among whom, it must be stated, were the most famous architects of the day. Exactly one month was allowed for the submitting of the drawings, and, strange to say, Garnier's was the last presented. The Opera House was commenced the following year, but was not completed until 1875. During the whole time of the construction Garnier lived in a small wooden house, from which he could survey the work and where he was constantly visited by friends and by distinguished personages. One day the Empress Eugenie, evidently wishing to express her approval in technical terms, said: "Les cascades ne redoublaient pas leurs points d'appui;" to which Garnier replied "Madame, ils s'allongent par nos plus en chemin-de-fer." After the Franco-Prussian war Garnier was in despair, for he thought that his work would never be terminated, as the Government was so slow in supplying the necessary funds. However, when the old Opera House was burned to the ground the new building became indispensable. It cost £1,520,000, although in 1860 it was estimated that it would only cost £391,000 and the French Government would never go to that they had spent more than £600,000.

In 1867 Garnier was made an honorary member of the British Institute of Architects, and in 1875, when the Opera House was inaugurated, he became Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. Besides the Grand Opera House, the most important buildings with which he was connected were the Casino at Monte Carlo and the villas he constructed for himself and his old friend Sarcey. He died in 1898 from a nervous malady, and in great poverty, having all through his life been too generous; he was often seen to give his own personal money to his employes, in order to encourage them to execute the work with more promptitude.

Numerous workmen are engaged on the five new stories which will be situated on the site lately occupied by the old Trousseau Hospital, and one cannot help thinking how rapidly this critical Paris is disappearing. The Trousseau Hospital was enlarged and endowed in 1669 by a Chancellor of France Etienne d'Aligre, who together with his wife and President Bercy, provided the necessary funds. Near by stood the chapel, the first stone of which was laid by Marie Therese of Austria. Formerly some good pictures adorned the walls of the interior, one a portrait of d'Aligre, not signed, but dated 1660. A fine marble altar remained, and in the dome were fourteenes from the life of the Virgin. The gallery of fine carved wood, supported on four Corinthian columns, was of the Louis XIII. period. It is in the garden surrounding this chapel that that ill-fated victim of the Revolution the Princesse de Lamballe was buried, though the exact spot is not known. Marie Therese Louise de Savoie-Carignan, Princesse de Lamballe, refused to take the oath of hatred to the King, Queen, and Royalty, and was, therefore set upon and cruelly done to death during the terrible massacre of September, 1792. Her head was impaled on a pike and carried to the Temple, and held up before the windows of the imprisoned King Louis XVI. All who regret the demolition of old landmarks may in this case take comfort in the thought that the children of the slums of the old St. Antoine quarter will benefit, for henceforth they will breathe the free air of heaven in what was once the garden of sleep, and raise a joyous clamour where for two centuries has reigned the silence of the dead.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE services of Captain C. F. Harold, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment as Officiating Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Maha's vice Major E. F. Marriott.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., is appointed to do duty as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Kennedy, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, has been allowed an extension of leave on private affairs for forty-five days in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr. F. Priestley is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police on Rs. 300 per mensem with effect from the date he satisfied all the tests.

Mr. E. Priestley becomes Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr J. A. Wallinger becomes Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, vice Khan Bahadur R. H. Kotwal,

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr H. M. Judge, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, is appointed a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other that the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr A. E. L. Emanuel, M. A. (Oxon), I. C. S., acts as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Karachi, during the absence of Mr. Thakurdas Mathuradas, or pending further orders.

With effect from the date of departure on leave of Mr. G. H. Belcham, Mr. G. A. Laughton acts as Third Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue; and Mr. F. G. Hutchinson acts as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, retaining charge of the duties of Preventive Officer Bhayndar.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Monks, I.M.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and eighteen days with effect from the 3rd August, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. D. Rendall, B.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., becomes Under Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., becomes Second Assistant.

Mr. H. V. R. Kemball is reappointed Assessor of the Tribunal of Appeal constituted under for a further period of one year from the date of the expiration of his office.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 16.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt C F Harold Asst Political Agent second grade are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept for employment as Offg Asst to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals vice Major E F Marriott.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F W Allison I C S to do duty as Asst to the Agent to the Governor Kathiawar.

Lieut Col W P Kennedy Agent to the Governor Kathiawar has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on private affairs for forty-five days in continuation of the leave granted to him.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Dayaram Gidumal B A, LL B to act as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind during the absence of Mr G H Belcham I C S or pending further orders.

Mr Thakurdas Mathuradas to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Sasknr-Larkana vice Mr Dayaram Gidumal pending further orders.

Mr F Priestley is confirmed as third grade Asst Supt of Police on Rs 300 per mensem with effect from the date he satisfied all the tests.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr E Priestley to be a second grade Asst Supt of Police; Khan Bahadur Hormasjee Kotwal to be second grade Asst Supt of Police and to remain seconded; and Mr J A Wallinger to be second grade Asst Supt of Police vice Khan Bahadur R H Kotwal.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Tarachand Hasmal to act as Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi vice Mr Banasing Jethanand pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to specially authorise Aram Kuver Bharamapa Ankle Acting Mahalkari potha Murgod in the district of Belgaum to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar.

Mr Vaman Vishwanath Bapat, B A, LL B passed on the 6th July an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

Mr H B Clayton I C S Asst Colr in the district of Ahmednagar is appointed a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

Mr Naranji Kuverji Mehta Mamlatdar taluka Anand in the district of Kaira is appointed a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Under the provisions of Sec 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H M Judge Asst Collector of Salt Revenue to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A E L Emanuel M A (Oxon) I C S to act as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Karachi during the absence of Mr Thakurdas Mathuradas or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of departure on leave of Mr G H Belcham pending further orders:—Mr G A Laughton to act as third class Asst Collector of Salt Revenue; and Mr F G Hutchinson to act as fourth class Asst Collector of Salt Revenue retaining charge of the duties of Preventive Officer Bhayndar.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col C Monks I M S is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and eighteen days with effect from the 3rd Aug or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr H D Rendall B A (Cantab) I C S to be Under Secy to Govt Political Judicial and Legislative Depts.

Mr A S A Westropp I C S to be Second Assistant.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr H V R Kemball as Assessor of the Tribunal of Appeal for a further period of one year from the date of the expiration of his office.

To Cure Horse Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.

Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. F. Zulbhoy Visram presiding.

BOMBAY RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Ratepayers' Association dated the 8th June 1903 requesting that a copy of all official papers that might hereafter be communicated to the public, be forwarded to him.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the applicant be informed that his request would be complied with.

Rao Bahadur Dadaji Cashinathji seconded the proposition.

Mr. James Macdonald opposed the proposition. He said it would not be wise on the part of the Corporation to furnish information to the Association as suggested. There might be other associations that might rise up in the same way to get the papers. He thought it would be rather a dangerous thing to grant such a request.

Rao Bahadur Dadaji Cashinathji observed that he was surprised to see Mr. Macdonald object to the proposition. The Ratepayers' Association had been established in the interests of the ratepayers of Bombay and as such it was entitled to some consideration from the Corporation.

Mr. Wacha endorsed the views expressed by the last speaker and said that the Ratepayers' Association was a recognised body.

The proposition on being put to the vote was carried.

GRATUITY TO A MUNICIPAL SERVANT.

The Corporation next considered a resolution of the Standing Committee stating that they agreed with the Commissioner in the recommendation made by him in his letter dated 30th May last for payment of a gratuity of Rs. 6,000 to Mr. M.S. Bharucha late Assistant Engineer which might be sanctioned as a special case under the provisions of Rule 12 of the Pension, &c. regulations.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee a gratuity of Rs. 6000 be paid to Mr. M. S. Bharucha as a special case. He said it was impossible to find in the whole of the Municipal Establishment a more honest, straightforward, conscientious and energetic officer than Mr. Bharucha, who had rendered very excellent services to the Municipality for fifteen years. The Corporation had granted such gratuity on a previous occasion for meritorious services to the Municipality and cited the case of Mr Tomlinson late Water Engineer who was paid a gratuity of Rs. 10,000.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said he would not oppose the proposition but he thought it was not right that their old servants should after acquiring qualifications in Municipal service go into the service of the Improvement Trust—a body which owing to unlimited resources at its command could afford to pay extravagant salaries. He did not think it was desirable to establish such a precedent. Mr. Bharucha had also prospects in the Municipal service. The Commissioner had in his mind to give him the post of the Assessor in recognition of his excellent services.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail failed to see what special services Mr. Bharucha had rendered to the Municipality. The very fact that he was going to leave the Municipal service to improve his prospects was a strong argument against granting him a gratuity. He did not think the Corporation was justified in taking Mr. Tomlinson's case as a precedent because the Corporation were wrong in allowing gratuity to that gentleman. The Corporation's resolution in that respect was severely criticised by the public at that time as a "penny-wise and pound foolish" policy. The Standing Committee had not shown what meritorious services Mr. Bharucha had rendered to the Municipality.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that the Corporation by their previous resolution had committed themselves to the granting of a gratuity to Mr. Bharucha. The only question which the Corporation had therefore to consider was what amount they should pay him.

Mr. Baptista said no case had been made out to treat Mr. Bharucha's case as a special case. He thought it would be a perfect waste of public money to grant him any gratuity.

Mr. Khote observed that those who had come in contact with Mr. Bharucha would testify to the special character of services rendered by him to the Municipality.

Mr. Hasanbhoy Visram was opposed to the last speaker and said that the Ratepayers' Association was a recognised body.

The proposition on being put to the vote was carried.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary to Government, Financial Department, dated the 25th April, replying to the further representation made on behalf of the Corporation for assistance from Government in aid of plague expenditure. The Government in their reply stated that they had given careful and sympathetic consideration to the further representation, but found nothing in it which led them to modify their previous decision.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said the Corporation was in a fix in regard to this matter. It was impossible that they could give up their claim, simply because the Government chose to say that they saw no reason to modify their decision. A body like the Bombay Government ought to have given some reasons for adhering to their resolution. He did not know if the Corporation would think that the Government had given a careful and sympathetic consideration to their representation as the reply seemed to him to be far from sympathetic. He moved that a committee consisting of the President, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Wacha, Mr. Dixit and Mr. Mehta be appointed to prepare and submit to the Corporation a representation to the Government of India against the decision of the Bombay Government.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the proposition which was adopted.

CORONATION FESTIVITIES IN BOMBAY.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Honorary Secretary Coronation Festivities Committee had forwarded to the Corporation a report giving an account of the works carried out by him in connection with the Festivities. Mr. Murzban had also sent to the Corporation a cheque on the Bank of Bombay for the sum of Rs. 3,320, being the balance of the amount of Rs. 15,000 sanctioned by the Corporation in their resolution dated the 3rd November 1902 for illumination of Municipal buildings, fountains, &c., on the occasion of the Coronation celebrations held in Bombay in December last. Mr. Murzban in his report stated:—

At a meeting of the General Committee held in the Municipal Hall on 6th October last it was resolved to commemorate the auspicious event of the Coronation in Bombay by—(1) A People's Fair (2) Illumination of all Public and Private Buildings, (3) A Fireworks Display, and (4) A Children's Fete (if funds permitted). It was also decided that the Honorary Secretaries should form themselves into a Committe and carry out all these festivities. A fund was thereafter started, and, in response to the Committee's request the Corporation and the public have up to date subscribed a total sum of Rs. 54,416-14-0. The whole of this amount, with the exception of a few minor subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 575 has been paid into the Bank of Bombay. of the above sum, Rs. 25,000 have been subscribed by the Municipal Corporation on the stipulation that Rs. 15,000 be devoted exclusively to the illumination of the Municipal buildings, fountains, statues etc. It was originally intended to hold the People's Fair for seven days viz., from 26th December 1902 to the 1st of January 1903, the illuminations on the 1st of January and the fireworks on the 2nd idem. A petition having however been received from the stall-holders in the fair and others to extend its period for three days more and a larger sum than was anticipated having been realized from the rent of stalls, &c., it was resolved at a meeting of the Secretaries, to grant the petitioners' request, and the fair accordingly for 10 days, i.e., from 26th December 1902 to the 4th of January 1903.

The fair occupied an area of about 166,000 square yards of the Esplanade, which was kindly placed by Government at the disposal of the Committee. It proved to be the most attractive and popular feature of the whole of the festivities. The different arrangements were carried out specially with a view to the interest and amusement of all classes of the population. That this object had been fully achieved was testified by thousands of people of all classes of the community that visited the fair during all the days it was open.

It is needless for me to give a detailed account of various arrangements of the fair, as they have already appeared in the English and Vernacular newspapers of the City. The grounds were lighted each night with no less than 15,000 coloured oil lamps of various sorts, besides sixty Kitson's, Washington and other high power in candescent lamps.

For the amusement of the visitors a Military Band played each afternoon and evening during all the ten days of the fair. The bands of the following regiments took part:—2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 21st Bombay Infantry, 23rd Bombay Rifles. The thanks of the Committee are due to the Officers of the last two regiments the former for having once kindly lent the services of their band free of charge, and the latter, those of the buglers, also free of charge on one occasion to which allusion will be made hereafter. The next item in the Committee's programme was the illuminations which took place on the New Year's Day. These illuminations proved to be a signal success.

The owners of houses situated along the principle thoroughfares of the City, as also the Trustees of religious institutions of the various communities, were approached with a view to their co-operating in the general illuminations, and it is gratifying to note that the endeavours made in this direction were attended with satisfactory results. Almost all the principal buildings situated in the Ford were most brilliantly and artistically illuminated. The native population to the north of the Crawford Markets had also made praiseworthy efforts to make their illuminations attractive, and the loyalty of the general public of all castes and creeds as evidenced by their active participation in these illuminations was unsurpassed. The fireworks display, which was arranged to take place on the 2nd of January had to be twice postponed owing to delay in the arrival of the materials from Calcutta, and it came off on the 5th of January. As the Committee are aware it was entrusted to Messrs. C. T. Brock & Co. the well-known Pyrotechnists of London. The display was most successful and was universally appreciated. For the accommodation of those wishing to view the display with comfort, two separate enclosures with seats were provided, in which admission was given by tickets. This facility was largely availed of and the enclosures were full of spectators. So far the festivities have ended successfully, and will, it is hoped, be instrumental in keeping alive the memory of the auspicious event of the Coronation of their Most Gracious Majesties, King-Emperor Edward VII, and the Queen-Empress Alexandra, in the hearts of the present and future generations of Bombay. The only matter of regret to the Committee is that, owing to limited funds, they have not been able to carry out the very desirable item of the Children's Fete. It was not, however, wholly neglected.

Lastly Mr. Murzban begs to tender his best thanks to Mr. B. H. Hewett, Mr Govindram Dulabhram and other members of the staff of the Municipal Executive Engineer's Department for the valuable assistance they have given to him. It will be seen that in all the items the expenditure has been kept well within the limits prescribed by the Committee, and the total balance amounts to Rs.11, 430-11-9 plus Rs. 75. Deducting from this balance the amount of Rs. 3,322-0-2, being the saving effected on the grant of Rs. 15,000 for Municipal illuminations which will have to be refunded to the Municipality, the net balance at the disposal of the Committee will be Rs. 8,185-11-7.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the letter was recorded.

THE CORPORATION RULES.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved: That a committee be appointed to revise the existing Corporation Rules in the light of the past experience and after carefully considering the rulings given by the President from time to time since the present rules were passed by the Corporation. He said it was known to several members that their present rules which were passed as long ago as 1883 required revision. He did not wish to go into the details and discuss the inconsistency of the rules but he might say that it was a general opinion that the present rules provided no check against unlimited discussion and waste of valuable time.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition, which he said was not likely to be adopted, because he had supported it.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said though he did not consider the present rules to be perfect, he thought they had on the whole worked very satisfactorily. He advised the Corporation not to undertake the task proposed by Mr. Vithaldas because attempts made in that direction on a previous occasion had failed. They had gained the experience as to how the University Rules worked. Those rules though framed and elaborated by such an able man as Sir Raymond West yet they occasionally found the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors experienced difficulties in properly interpreting them or in laying their finger on the proper rule whenever an intricate question suddenly croped up during the debate. The reason assigned for bringing the present proposition was to put a check or what was called on unlimited talk in the Corporation and consequent waste of time. He knew that this cry found favour to some quarters. But he maintained that though there was some truth in the complaint, it was only by means of such good deal of talk and discussion that it was possible for a body like the Corporation to do good and useful work. It was want of this talk that had contributed to the failure of the Improvement Trust with regard to their several schemes.

Mr. Unwalla agreed with the views expressed by Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Baptista and Mr. Kabraji were in favour of revising the rules.

Mr. Vithaldas in replying on the debate said even the House of Commons had considered it necessary to introduce a closure clause in their rules of debate and he thought that some such clause was necessary in connection with the debate in the Corporation.

The proposition on being put the vote, was lost by 7 votes against 17.

MUNICIPAL SOLICITORS.

The following letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the remuneration of the Municipal Solicitors was on the motion of hon. Mr. Mehta was recorded:—The Corporation appear to be under some misapprehension as to the procedure adopted by Government. The appointment of Government Solicitor is held by an individual Solicitor, and not by the firm to which he belongs, and I have already, in my letter of the 2nd December 1902, stated my opinion on the proposal that one Solicitor for the Municipality should be appointed. I have carefully considered the question now raised by the Corporation, and I have come to the conclusion that the existing system is the best that can be followed in the interests of the Corporation. It seems to me to be of paramount importance that the legal work of the Corporation should be in the hands of a firm of Solicitors of the highest standing, and fixing of a salary would naturally tend to produce competition for the appointment, which might and probably would produce very undesirable results. If there were any reasons to think that the legal work of the Corporation was costing too much, it might be necessary to re-consider the position, but the figures which I put before the Corporation on a previous occasion made it clear that the work is being done at very reasonable rates and as the English system cannot at present be adopted, I would not recommend any change. It is no doubt possible that Solicitors could be found who would work for less remuneration, but it cannot I think, be denied that the best advice obtainable should be at the disposal of a public body dealing almost entirely with those whose interest it represents.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Thursday next.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

The lady superioress acknowledges with greatefu thanks the following donations for St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital and Home, received from January, 1903 till date:—

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, Rs. 250; Jamsedji Ardeshir Wadia, Esq. Coronation Gifts, Rs. 100; W Crowder, Esq. Rs. 70; Messrs Ralli Brothers, Rs. 50; H N Sexton, Esq. Rs. 40; Mrs. Warren Jones, Esq. Rs.30; A Parsi Student Rs 30 Mrs. Framji Dinshaw Petit and G M., Rs 25 each, H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur and T L Ds, Rs. 20 each I L D s, Rs.30; Mrs Barmsten Love and G Lund Rs 20 each A Lady, Rs. 25 J Eegbie Esq and B Furtado Bros Rs. 15 each Donations of Rs 10 each were received from the following:—Messrs Curimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., J A W W P Vacuum Oil Co., W E C W O W Co Standard Oil Co., Messrs Lawrence End Meyo J F Rodrigues Esq Mems W D M W C Wright, Esq J W Dick Esq Ghangier B Petit Esq Evans Fraser and Co., and R S Brunton Esq Donations of Rs 5 each were received from the following:—P. de Brue Esq Consular de France, Bombay, Messrs Mongin Bros A P H Walker Esq W B Chambers. Esq, S M Moses Esq Q E Quintalia Esq, Austrian Lloyds S N Co. Messrs Sorabji and Kawasji Dubash ON., J D Almaida Esq., Mrs, A I Perira Mrs. Lauder Miss Lauder, E Droz Esq. P E Hardcastle, Esq, G. Frier de Stone Esq., W Arducration and Co., Favre Leubs and Co. F G R, and H E R P Various sums received under 5 Rs 33 open-air concert in aid of the Foundling Hospital, Rs. 450; total Rs, 1,543.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS,

Reliable remedies. In wounds, bruises, sprain glandular swellings, enlarged veins, neuralgic pains and rheumatism the application of this soothing Ointment to the affected parts not only gives the greatest ease, but likewise cures the complaint. The Pills greatly assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders whilst the Ointment cures the local ailment. The Pills remove the constitutional disturbance and regulate every impairedi function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, sperfect has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparations. The most delicate may take Holloway's Pills with perfect confidence.

BOMBAY CROP PROSPECTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 14th July are published in this week's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 13th, 12 feet 9 3-5 inches against 15 feet on same date last year. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Transplantation of rice retarded owing to deficiency of water in canals. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of wheat 13, of jowari 15 1-2, and of rice 6 seers per rupee. Prices of other food-grains stationary.

Sukkur.—River 10 feet 8 2-5 inches against 12 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Sowing of kharif crops generally continues. Transplantation of rice progressing but retarded in parts of Rohri taluka and Pano Akil Mahal owing to deficiency of water in canals. Locusts appeared in parts of Mirpur taluka and damaged seedlings in some places. Fodder-supply sufficient but dear in parts of Sukkur taluka. Agricultural stock sufficient.

Larkana.—Rain during week 1 inch 83 cents at Larkana. Rainfall beneficial to standing crops. Transplantation of rice and sowing of other kharif crops continue. Kharif crops suffering from insufficient water-supply in canals. Locusts have appeared in parts of the district, and are damaging germinated crops and trees. Fodder-supply adequate except in parts of Lakdarya Menar, Kakar and Dadu talukas. Agricultural stock healthy and sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations progressing. Transplantation of rice continues in parts of Tando Bago and Badin talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient, and in good condition in nine talukas, in fair condition in one taluka, and in poor condition in two talukas. Water-supply insufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain during week 60 cents and for season 73 cents at Jacobabad. Rainfall beneficial to crops. Cultivation of kharif crops progressing. Transplantation of rice continues in three talukas. Grasshoppers and caterpillars damaging seedlings and young crops throughout the district except in Jacobabad taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Thul and Kandkot talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient, Water-supply deficient except in parts of Jacobabad taluka.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week 18 cents at Diplo. More rain urgently needed. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Water-supply deficient in Mithrao canal in Jamesabad taluka and in Dhoranora and Hyderabad canals in Sanghar taluka. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ahmedabad.—Rain during week 41 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 2 inches 78 cents at Dholka, minimum 15 cents at Dhandhuka, none at Gogha; for season 99 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 6 inches 9 cents at Modasa, minimum 83 cents at Viramgam. More rain urgently needed throughout the district except in parts of Viramgam taluka and Modasa taluka. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of bajri, jowari and cotton commenced in parts of Sanand and Viramgam talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 19 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 18 seers, of wheat 14 seers 40 tolas, and of rice second sort 10 seers per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 5-10-0 per 1,000 bundles, and of jowari Rs. 9 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 2 inches 13 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 1 inch 71 cents at Kalol minimum 52 cents at Halol; for season 2 inches 36 at Godhra, in the district maximum 3 inches 43 cents at Dohad, minimum 57 cents at Halol. Sowing commenced in parts of all talukas. Locusts damaging maize crops in parts of Dohad taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply adequate. Prices of food-grains steady.

Kaira.—Rain during week 1 inch 13 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 4 inches 27 cents at Thasra, minimum 65 cents at Mahmedabad, none at Kapadvanj; for season 1 inch 21 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 4 inches 89 cents at Thasra, minimum 24 cents at Kapadvanj. Sowing of bajri and rice in progress in all talukas except Kapadvanj. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Average price of bajri 19 seers 7 chataks, of rice 9 seers 3 chataks, and of wheat 13 seers 5 chataks per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week 2 inches 80 cents at Broach, and 73 cents at Vagra; for season maximum 6 inches 50 cents at Broach minimum 1 inch 97 cents at Jambusar. Rainfall insufficient in parts of Vagra, Broach and Ankleswar talukas. Sowing of cotton commenced in parts of Amod, Vagra and Ankleswar talukas, and of rice and bajri in parts of Jambsar and Ankleswar talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, Water-supply plentiful. Price of jowari 20 seers, of bajri 18 seers 8 chataks, of rice 10 seers, and of wheat 12 seers per rupee.

Surat.—Rain during week 2 inches 81 cent at Surat, in the district maximum 9 inches 8 cents at Pardi, minimum 1 inch 23 cents at Olpad; for season 5 inches 30 cents at Suart, in the district maximum 14 inches 43 cents at Chikuli, minimum 3 inches 40 cents at Olpad. Sowing of rice seedlings completed in Chorasi and Chikuli talukas and progressing in parts of Mandvi talukas. Transplantation of rice commenced in parts of Pardi, Bardoli and Jalalpor taluka. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in parts of Olpad and Mandvi talukas, progressing in part of Chorasi, Bardoli, Jalalpor and Pardi talukas, and completed in Chikuli taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply adequate. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of bajri at Poona 35lbs. 10 tolas, of jowari 39lbs 5 tolas, of rice 19lbs. 25 tolas, of wheat 19lbs. 15 tolas' of rahdi 1 lbs 15s., and of gass 111 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week 67 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 3 inches 93 cents at Madha, minimum 28 cents at Pandharpur; for season 11 inches 74 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 9 inches 51 cents at Karmala, minimum 3 inches 48 cents Sangola. More rain needed in Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in all talukas. Fodder-supply plentiful. Cattle in good condition, but barely sufficient for agriculture operations. Water-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in Karmala and Madras talukas, fallen in Sholapur, Barsi and Madha talukas, and steady elsewhere.

Satara.—Rain during week 95 cents at Satara in the district maximum 2 inches 70 cents at Javli minimum 3 cents at Man for season 5 inches 45 cents at Satara in the district maximum 7 inches 83 cents at Javli minimum 2 inches 48 cents at Valva Sowing of kharif crops and transplantation of rice and hill-millets in progress Young rice and hill-millets and minor kharif crops generally in good condition. Supply of fodder and pasturage sufficient. Water-supply adequate. Price of jowari 45 lbs 24 tolas, and of bajri 42 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 75 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 79 cents at Muddebihal minimum 8 cents at Indi. More rain needed everywhere, especially in parts of Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund talukas. Sowing of kharif crops in progress, except in parts of Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund talukas, where it is retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Grasshoppers damaging young crops in parts of Bijapur and Bagevadi talukas, and insects damaging seedlings in parts of Bedamiand Indi talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition, except in parts of Hungund taluka. Water-supply adequate, except in parts of Bagalkot taluka. Price of jowari at Bijapur 29 seers 8 chataks of bajri 33 seers 13 chataks, and of rice second sort 10 seers 5 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 1 inch 27 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 5 inches 78 cents at Chandgad, minimum 2 cents at Gokak, none at Murgod; for season 11 inches 31 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 25 inches 27 cents at Chandgad, minimum 5 inches 15 cents at Gokak. More rain urgently needed everywhere except in parts of Belgaum taluka and Chandgad peths. Rice crops in fair condition in parts of Belgaum, Sampgaon and Khanapur talukas and Chandgad peth. Sowing of jowari continues in all talukas. Young jowari in fair condition, but germination retarded in some places for want of rain. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 56 cents at Dharwar in the district maximum 1 inch 22 cents at Kod, minimum 8 cents at Gadag, none at Navalgund and Ron for season 4 inches 67 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 6 inches 39 cents at Karajgi, minimum 3 inches 12 cents at Hubli. Sowing of rice commenced. Sowing of early jowari in progress in parts of Kalghatgi and Kod talukas, but retarded in other parts of the district for want of sufficient moisture. Rice crops need more moisture except in Kod taluka where rainfall during week has improved the condition to some extent. More rain urgently needed for kharif sowings in parts of Dharwar, Hubli, Navalgund, Gadag, Bankapur Ranebennur and Karajgi talukas and Nargund peths. Supply of water add fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Price of jowari at Dharwar slightly risen and that of korbi stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week maximum 29 inches 3 cents at Karwar, minimum 94 cents at Mundgod, for season maximum 63 inches 51 cents at Karwar minimum 9 inches 0 cents at Mundgod. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops in progress. Weeding commenced in some places. More rain needed in parts of above-ghat talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 11 seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather partly cloudy. Rain during week 47 cents and for season 1 inch 83 cents at Rajkot. Irrigation of sugarcane and preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Average price of wheat 15 seers 33 tolas of bajri, 17 seers 13 tolas, of jowari 20 seers 17 tolas and of gram 14 seers 10 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Rain during week 4 cents and for season 17 cents at Wadhwan. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply plentiful.

Baroda.—Rain during week 2 inches 61 cents and for season 2 inches 70 cents at Baroda. Rainfall scanty. Sowing operations commenced in some places. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Water-supply deficient in parts of Songhad, Velachha and Amreli mahals and Jarli peths. Price of bajri 36, of jowari 40, of wheat 27, of rice superior 14, and of rice inferior 20 lbs. per rupee.

A MILL DISPUTE.

THE PURCHASE OF GIN STORES.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, heard a suit brought by Esmailji Ebrahimjee Nagri, carrying on business as a merchant at Apollo Street, against S. Basoridin, Mahomedan, residing at Meerut, and Mahomed Saffijan and Goolam Sabir, Mahomedans, residing at Khandwa, the proprietors of the Bushire Mill or factory at Khandwa, in which the plaintiff prayed for judgment for the sum of Rs. 2,239-3-6 as the price of goods sold, or in the alternative as damages, with interest and costs. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Mr. D. D. Rumar, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 22nd and 29th October and 3rd November, 1902, the defendants purchased from him in Bombay ginning stores and cotton gins, with accessories, and that he at their request, packed the goods and delivered them at the Wari Bunder station, addressed to the defendants at Khandwa. Defendants had agreed to pay for the goods upon their being delivered at the said station and upon the plaintiff handing to them the railway receipts. The latter delivered the goods and obtained the railway receipts and tendered them to the defendants, who were unable to pay for them, and allowed the receipts to remain with the plaintiff. Some of the goods were on their arrival at Khandwa subsequently delivered to the defendants, who, however, failed to pay for them. Plaintiff afterwards gave them notice that, if they failed to take delivery of the undelivered goods, and pay for all the goods, he would cause the undelivered goods to be sold by public auction at their risk. On the 14th November, 1902, they were sold by public auction and realised Rs. 1,225-3-7, leaving a deficit against the sale price thereof of Rs. 2,102-4-4, which together with wharfage and other charges, and auctioneers' commission, made a total of Rs. 2,239-3-6 which the plaintiff now sought to recover. In the alternative, and in case the court should hold that the property in the undelivered goods had not passed to the defendants, the plaintiff claimed damages from the defendants for their breach of contract.

The defendants stated that the first defendant was the sole proprietor of the Bushire Mill at Khandwa, and that the second defendant was only the manager thereof. The third defendant, Gulam Sahir, never was a partner, nor had he anything to do with the mill. The defendants stated that neither they nor either of them purchased from the plaintiff the goods referred to in the plaint, nor did they or either of them agree to pay for them as alleged in the plaint. They denied that the plaintiff tendered to them or either of them any railway receipts as alleged by the plaintiff. They further stated that the plaintiff had no cause of action against them, or either of them, and was not entitled to recover from them the sum claimed as for goods sold and delivered, or for damages for breach of contract. Without abandoning any of their defence, the defendants stated that the plaintiff had not suffered the damages he now claimed inasmuch as he sold the goods, which he alleged were purchased by the defendants in an improper manner, whereby he realised much less than he would otherwise have done. If the defendants were liable to pay any damages, the amount thereof was much less than the amount claimed.

The evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Gunpowkhadi and Dongri	2	2	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	3	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady

THE ORRERY PAPERS.

The Papers which Lady Cork has collected and edited, in these interesting volumes, have been preserved in the Boyle family, and relate to the Earls of Cork and Orrery who flourished during the latter part of the Seventeenth and throughout the Eighteen Century. Three very distinguished men are to be found among them. Richard, the first Earl, was according to Lady Cork, too well-known to need much description. But it is not till we come to Charles, the fourth Earl, who succeeded his brother in 1703, that we find ourselves in society with which the modern public is familiar. Charles Boyle was the well-known antagonist of Bentley in the famous Phalaris controversy; but this is passed over by the Countess with the brief remark that, "if we may judge by the papers that remain to us, Mr. Boyle triumphed completely." It is no discredit to a lady not to be familiar with a question of Greek scholarship. Yet we should have thought that she would naturally have made some inquiries concerning so important an incident in the family history. Had she done so she would have learned that Mr. Boyle and his collaborateurs, instead of being completely triumphant, were signally discomfited. De Quincey, Macaulay, Sir Richard Jebb in his "Life of Bentley," and the articles in the "Dictionary of National Biography" all tell the same tale. In fact, we doubt if a single scholar of any eminence has ever taken up the cudgels in defence of Boyle. It may be as well to note in passing that the Christ Church Party never asserted that the Letters of Phalaris were genuine; but only that Bentley had not proved the contrary. The almost unanimous verdict of scholars, however, is in Bentley's favour. For the moment Boyle had the satisfaction of being hailed as victor. The "wits" were on his side. He wrote more like one of themselves. His style was more polished than Bentley's; it was an "elegant" performance: whereas the critics we have referred to, not being very profound Grecians, regarded Bentley as only a bookworm and pedant. The tables, however, were very soon turned, and Boyle exchanged the pen for the sword. He served under Marlborough, and fought at the battle of Malplaquet. But on the accession of the House of Hanover he came out as a strong Tory, and became so obnoxious to Sir Robert Walpole that at length he found himself in the tower, where he was detained for some months, and subjected, we are told, to great indignities. "He retained to the last his reputation for literary and scientific learning, a compliment to which acquirements was emphasised by the dedication to him, at Richard Steele's suggestion, of that ingenious astronomical instrument invented by Graham, and thenceforth known as the Orrery." We see that Lady Orrery speaks of Dr. Chartlette as Dean of Christ Church in Boyle's time. Is this a misprint for Aldrich?

John Boyle, his eldest son, the fifth Earl, is the writer of most of the letters in the two volumes. Some of his letters from Bath and Tunbridge Wells are very amusing. Here is one specimen:—

Bath, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1731.

Since my coming to Bath I am prefectly convinced that the ancient Patriarchs were a thoughtless Race of People who loved Country Dances and breakfasted on hot Rolls and butter. They lived to an immense Length of Days merely by leading the same kind of Life that is prevalent at this Place, where the Methusalems and the Abraham's dance with as much vigour at the Balls as if they had not flourished in a Courant at Charles the Second's Restoration. To be more particular, Here is a Brocas (now in his 97th year currente anno) who avers He never was sick in his Life, nor ever paid a Groat for a pennyworth of Physick, which athletic Constitution he attributes to an utter inattention either to the Cares of the public or the various Fortunes of his private Friends. He thanks Heaven. He always had a clean pair of Gloves and a neat pair of Pumps at command, and therefore it was of little Consequence to him who was King of England, or which of his own Relations were married or hanged. But the less He regards publick Affairs, the more he attends publick Places. He is at Bath in May, at Tunbridge in July, at Bath again in September, and every day during Parliament Time to be seen amongst the Rarities of the Court of Requests. The pale faced Girls are all fond of him, and they are sure to be well touzled when he leads up the Kissing Dance. Do not imagine from hence that He is a dangerous or a poisonous Animal: No, He is perfectly harmless: Mothers trust him with their Daughters alone and in the dark. The Virgins play with him, and the married Women take his Advice in Laces and Tippets.

There is a great deal more of the same kind. But John Boyle was a scholar and a man of letters. He translated Pliny's Letters, and wrote a Life of Swift, and he seems rather to have groaned over his accession to the family title, which naturally carried him into the House of Lords, as he thought it would involve him in politics and take him away from his favourite pursuits. He soon found out that he was not mistaken. His father died in August, 1731, and when Parliament met in the following March, he was chosen by the Opposition to move a Resolution on going into Committee on the Mutiny Bill. That it be an instruction to the Committee that the number of men specified by the Bill do not exceed twelve thousand, instead of the seventeen thousand named in it. His speech on this occasion was short and to the purpose and in "The Protest of the Lords" his name stands at the head of one signed by twenty-three Peers, whose reasons are given at some length. The foreign policy of the Government under George I. and the early years of George II. provided very good business for the Opposition, and the Peace which followed the Treaties of Seville in 1729 and Vienna in 1731, terminating the complicated web of wars and negotiations that had lasted for thirteen years, seemed fully to justify the arguments employed by Lord Orrery. He was very intimate with Lord Bolingbroke, and supported the Tory Party with great fidelity.

In December, 1751, Lady Orrery writes to her husband on Bolingbroke's death:—

"The world has not his equal left, yet surely he has died in a happy time as to himself; far advanced in the decline of Life, yet not so far as to obscure any of the great faculties of his mind. A great Felicity which must appear still a greater Felicity to every Person who reads your account of D. Swift's dreadful close of Life. I shall long to know in what manner Ld B.'s writings are to be disposed off; to whose care He has left the inspection of those inestimable Treasures, which are much more valuable than his Fortune—that, I suppose, was in his own Pow'r as it came mostly by his Mother."

Some of Lady Orrery's letters also are very intresting. The Edmund in the following extract was then a boy at Westminster:

"I must now give you an account of Edmund's Philosophy. While he was here, Mr. Close and Mr. Maxwell both brought their Hounds, two or three times to hunt, and I remember'd how Ld Boyle was permitted to take the same Divertion at Edmund's age; besides I have always observed that being restrained in anything innocent in itself enclines Mankind to grow extremely fond of that prohibited pleasure. Therefore I suffered him to hunt, and the last hunting morning when he returned home really delighted with his sport, told him that to Town he must goe the next morning, wh. I had conceal'd from him for fear it should trouble him, but that I was sure he would prefer being a good Scholar above all things, that at Westmr. there never was allowed more Hollydays at Bartlemy tide than he had had, and we must keep strictly to Westmr. Rules. He said he was very satisfied since it was your, and my pleasure, then left me, and desired Mrs. Fox to goe into the Garden and dig with him, for, said he, I will endeavour to divect myself that I may behave like a man, but do not tell Lucy for she will cry, and then I shall not be able to keep from crying. Thus he behaved like a little Heroe, till the next morning when he complained that his eyes were sore and apt to water, he whistled and sang at the same time tears stole silently down his cheeks, but Miss Barry writes me word they had a merry journey, and he was extremely well last Saturday."

There is much that is lively and amusing scattered up and down through these papers, but nothing of sufficient importance to justify any longer extracts, now that a few specimens have been given. The index might be rather better done and should the book reach a second edition, we should advise the publisher to look to it.

In view of the diverse opinions expressed as to the effect of the volume of sound produced by the Handel choir and orchestra at the Crystal Palace, it may be interesting to state that at a festival performance of "Elijah" a number of Indian Princes were invited, and accommodated in a special box. When the crash of the great chorus came, these Orientals seemed to be perfectly dazed and looked at each other in blank astonishment. They afterwards confessed they had never heard anything so awe-inspiring.

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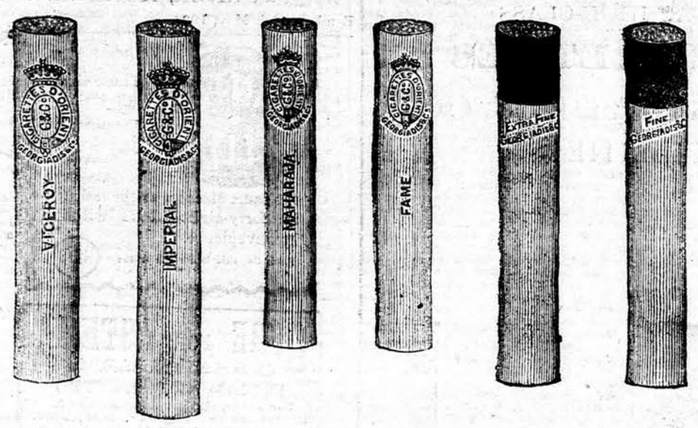

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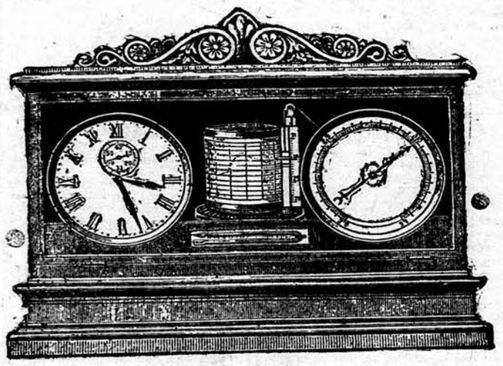

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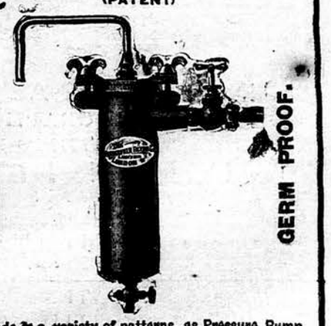

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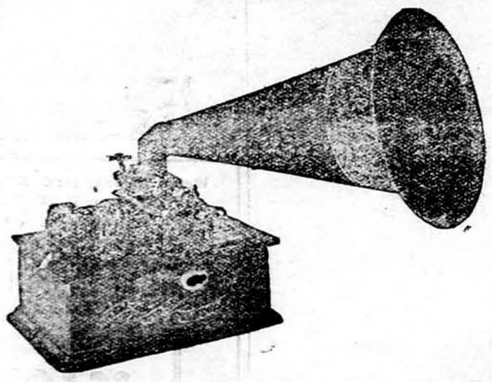

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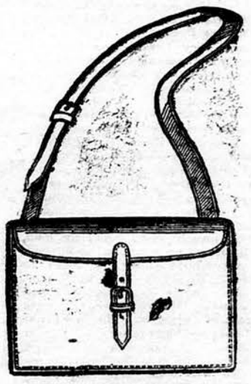

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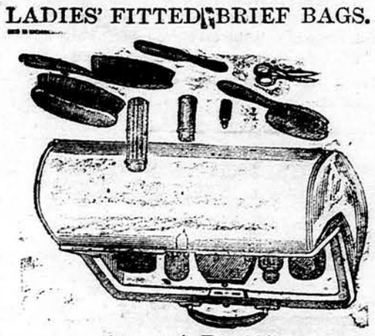

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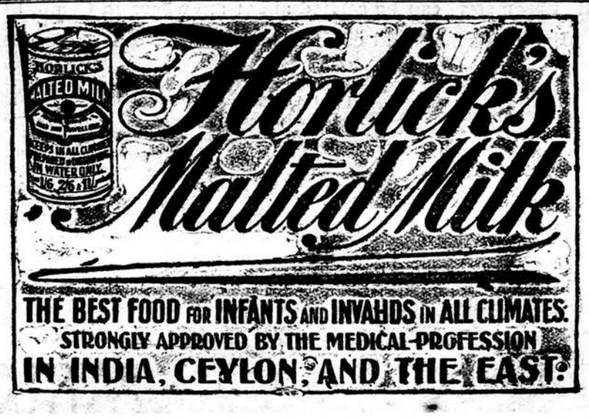
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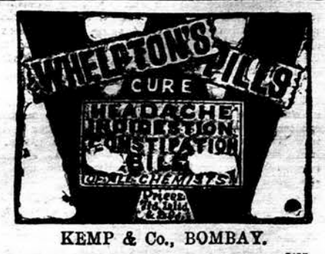

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